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On the Cultivation and Preparation of Hemp; as also of an Article, produced in various Parts of India, called Sunn, which with proper Encouragement, may be introduced as a Substitute for many Uses to which Hemp is at present exclusively applied. Compiled from various Authorities, by Robert Wissett, Esq. F. R. and A. S. Clerk to the Committee of Warehouses of the East-India Company. Royal Quarto, pp. 221. Not Published. London. 1804.

WHEN the naval power of a country rises to consequence and magnitude by slow degrees, it is possible that the country itself, if of extensive dimensions, may furnish an adequate supply of the stores necessary to support it; but, a country which rapidly extends its maritime concerns, may be so situated, as not to produce within itself a sufficiency of those commodities, without which its fleets cannot be fitted out. Or, the connections which its commerce has formed, may be able to afford stores of this description at a lower rate, than the country itself can grow them: so that, the capital vested in this trade may appear to be more advantageously employed than if it were expended at home. If the wealth of such a country increase in the same rapid manner as its commerce, the regular ratio at which money is depreciated, may be so sensible, as to render it not worth the while of individuals to cultivate those products of the ground, which in poorer countries may yield a fair profit to such as raise them. The money remitted to these poorer cultivators may be sufficient to compensate their labour, and to supply their wants, because it has not yet been accumulated among them; nor has it felt the consequences of superabundance. This intercourse, then, establishes a mutual dependence of the two countries: one expecting produce, the other expecting money. If by any perverse system of politics, the governments of these countries should become enemies, nothing can be more evident, than their mutual detriment. That country which had been accustomed to receive money, is now obliged to forego that stimulus to the labour of its subjects, which was excited by the expectation of reward: and that country which had been in the habit of depending on the other for supplies, now finds itself unable, suddenly, to provide for its consumption. If the question were put, which of these countries suffered most severely by the interruption of their intercourse, it might be determined, by enquiring which of them had been best able to establish stores of the article they received. If the parties who received money have by parsimony accumulated a stock equal to the consumption of five years, while their adversaries had accumulated sufficient for three years, only those who can endure privation for the longest period are the richer persons. On the other hand, if those who received commodities have laid in stores capable of being made to last some years longer than the others can make their money last, these are the best able to sustain a competition of privation. It is, unhappily, too true, that the present state of Europe, affords an instance of the actual existence of this extraordinary supposition.—Neither is the case much mended, if we direct our attention to the intervention of a third party, by whom the now interrupted traffic may be conducted, in a circuitous manner. Europe at this moment, presents few neutral nations; and if it presented many, it would still continue

to be a question whether sound policy advised any nation to depend on another for necessaries to such a degree, as to experience a thraldom and embarrassment by which its measures may be checked and overawed. It is much wiser, when disappointed in one quarter, to seek a remedy elsewhere; and if at home, or on national territories such a remedy may be found, the steps to be taken need very little debate, or hesitation.

It is well known, that, many of the indispensable accoutrements of a ship, are made of hemp: a plant which is capable of being cultivated wherever the soil furnishes the general conveniences of human life. This natural production does not require the heats of the equator to ripen it, as some fruits do; neither is it confined to the regions of the north. The cultivation of it is attended by no peculiar difficulties, nor does it require uncommon knowledge, or skill in those who engage in its production. Hitherto, Russia has been the great mart for hemp, because, the lands in Russia were not so fully occupied, either by inhabitants or by superior crops, as to be raised in value above what this commodity would repay to the cultivator. Russia could afford to deliver hemp to British merchants, at a price so moderate, that after the expences of freight, and charges of merchandize, had been paid on it, it came cheaper to the consumer, than if it had been grown in Britain. Because, the rent of land in Britain, with the price of labour, and the operation of taxes of various descriptions, when added together, raised the price of the native production to more than an equality with that of the imported commodity.

The intercourse with Russia being suspended, it becomes the duty and the interest of Britain to direct its attention in search of *complete* supplies of this important article. To trust to present stores, under flattering ideas of a change of circumstances for the better, would be folly; to hope that a supply proportionate to the demand might be obtained through the agency of neutrals, would shew both a want of spirit, and an alienation of mind, in a political sense. Russia has chosen her party, and has broke with Britain; it is proper that Britain should effectuate, not merely for the present, but for time to come, an independence on Russia for whatever is distinguished by its importance. The future dealings of our island with that Empire, may be convenient, but never again shall they be necessary. Never shall Russia have it in her power to congratulate herself on the exclusive possession of a commodity for which Britain shall be obliged to frequent her ports, because unable to obtain it elsewhere. If Russia should hereafter supply not one half of the commodities that Britain lately drew from her, while the more than other half is procured from other connections, Russia must thank her own perverse politics for such a change, and if it operate as a standing lesson so much the better. When the market is once lost, and traffic has found new channels, very rarely does the whole of a commercial intercourse resume its former track, however wistfully it may be desired by the party to whom it was formerly profitable. Taking then, as certain, that the cultivators of hemp in Russia will not speedily be supported again in their labours by British capital, we are next to direct our attention to those quarters from whence a supply of that commodity may be obtained.

The first country from which we should naturally expect supplies of hemp, is Canada, where we have extensive colonies; and the experiment has been made in these; but, being ill conducted, it failed. Report affirmed that the Canadians expressed an uncommon unwillingness to enter into this traffic: but the prospect of profit would, surely, have overcome that reluctance, had the plan been steadily pursued.

Very great expectations were formed from hemp of a peculiarly valuable species which was discovered on Norfolk island, in the neighbourhood of Botany Bay, in the South Seas: but, though several years have elapsed since that island was settled and brought into a certain state of cultivation, yet we have heard nothing of any supply deserving attention, as being obtained from thence. Undoubtedly, the extensive countries of new Holland may afford soils and situations perfectly well adapted to the growth of this plant, but till this has been proved by experiment, it rests on supposition merely.

The territories of the East-India Company in India are so extensive, and so diversified, that plants of every description may be expected to come to perfection in some part or other of that fertile region.

We have said, that hemp is capable of being cultivated wherever the climate produces the supplies of human life: it might, therefore, be expected and it proves to be the fact, that India would furnish more than one species of hemp.

The first we shall notice is our common European plant. This kind of hemp is cultivated in India, not for the purposes of utility to which we apply its bark, but for the narcotic qualities that nature has imparted to its seed. It is the *Bang* of the Hindoos, and produces intoxicating effects allied to those derived from opium. Dr. Roxburgh informs us, that "he could discover no difference between the Indian plant, and the European: not even so much as to found a variety on. A second kind of hemp, is called by the natives *Paut*, beside which, various other vegetable substances, are employed by them in the formation of cordage: but the most valuable by its properties, is that known under the name of *Sunn*.

The volume before us, offers a detailed and interesting view of the modes of cultivating, and preparing, these articles for use. The comparison of the soil, culture and treatment required by each, proves that either might be a substitute for the other, and that we might receive either hemp or sunn from India, at our pleasure. Mr. Wissett has manifested great labour and diligence, with an accurate and determined spirit of research; he has extracted from the most authentic documents the information which he sets, as it were, side by side, for the purpose of comparison, and he furnishes us with descriptions and intelligence not in the power of ordinary writers to procure, but which his official situation, has enabled him to employ.

In our first volume, p. 63., we alluded to the present work, as being "a valuable compendium," as "deserving to be made more public than hitherto it had been," and as "furnishing desireable communications, which in vain might be sought elsewhere." To this opinion we still adhere; and therefore consider ourselves now as doing a service to our country in describing the contents of this work, to the public, in the present article.

Mr. W. begins his performance with a description of the hemp and sunn plants. These are well known to be of different sexes; but the terms of male and female have been erroneously applied by some botanists. He proceeds to examine the nature of the soil best suited to their growth: the mode of their cultivation; the season proper for sowing, method of treatment after sowing, manner of gathering, average produce, and profit. These particulars are comprised in his first part.

His second part treats of the preparations undergone by these plants, before they are fit for their ultimate purpose; such as, steeping, watering or retting, drying, the mode of separating the fibres from the stems, the operations of scutching, beating, and heckling.

Mr. W. has had recourse to authorities foreign as well as native: he pays great attention to the treatise of M. Duhamel, "*De la fabrique des manœuvres pour les vaisseaux*," Paris 1747: a work of the greatest rarity and merit: also, to the Abbé Brulles' "Mode of cultivating and dressing hemp," printed by order of the Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations, 1790. He extracts also from several of our most popular British publications: from several MS. communications, and from Reports made to (and by) the public boards, and Presidencies in India. The board of trade at Bengal was desirous of causing a quantity of Sunn (the *crotolaria juncea* of Linnæus) to be prepared in the same manner as hemp is prepared in Europe: but, as habit is not easily overcome, the natives were not inclined to vary from their established usages. It was found, also, that a course of experiments was necessary to ascertain the advantages and disadvantages of the different processes recommended: for even on the simplest modes, opinions were not unanimous. Mr. W.'s volume is calculated to answer the purpose of giving great assistance in such a course of experiments, and if it was suitable in 1804, it cannot but be of greatly augmented importance in 1808. How far the presidencies of India have patronized this article since that date we are not informed; but, it appears, that the lords of the privy council in a letter to the court of directors, dated Feb. 4, 1803, recommended the court to encourage as much as possible, the growth of strong hemp, in their dependencies in India: and the court in reply determined to take proper measures for that purpose. The wisdom of that anticipation is justified by existing circumstances, and we consider

it as a mark of vigour in the present administration that they are intent on promoting the culture of this important article in whatever parts of the British dominions, or dependencies, may best suit it.

Mr. W. proposes, " hereafter, to give a descriptive account of the various uses to which hemp is applicable, such as rope-making, the weaving of sail cloth, sacking, and other important branches of manufacture, in which not only the interest of individuals but the prosperity of the country is materially involved:—manufactures, whose very existence becomes endangered the moment they cease to be at a certainty of being enabled to command the Raw Material in abundance. These will form the contents of a third Part; and in a fourth, I shall offer some considerations, tending to demonstrate, politically and commercially, the necessity of taking effectual measures for rendering the nation less dependent on foreigners for the supply of a commodity, so necessary in every respect, " as well for the defence of the realm as for the annoyance of our enemies."

Works, of the greatest public utility seldom afford much entertainment to general readers. The very detail into which they enter, and from which they derive their merit, is tedious and dry, except to those whom it more immediately concerns. It will not, therefore, be expected from us that we should investigate the contents of this interesting volume, but, after the general report that we have made, we shall set before our readers specimens of the manner in which it is conducted, with a few remarks, *en passant*.

Although Hemp, either in its wild or cultivated state, is to be found in almost every part of the globe, yet, as the present consumption is for naval purposes, the growth of it, upon an extended scale, is more immediately confined within the limits of Europe. It is raised in various parts of France, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and in several of the Italian States; but, with the exception of a trifling export from Italy, none of these countries produce it in quantities sufficient for their internal consumption. The grand mart for it, as an article of commerce, is Russia, where it is grown in large quantities, and of the best quality, in the southern and western provinces, bordering upon Poland, and in the provinces of Poland, which, in the late partition of that kingdom, have fallen to the share of Russia. The rivers of Poland, which flow to the northward, and fall into the Baltic in the Prussian dominions, pass through some of the countries where Hemp is cultivated; but as such countries belong to Russia, and she commands the course of the rivers, the whole of the Hemp near the Baltic may, with propriety, be said to be in the power of that government. Hemp is grown in Persia, Egypt, and various parts of the East Indies, China, New Zealand, Canada, Nova Scotia, &c. A small quantity is cultivated in England and Ireland; perhaps not more than three hundred tons.

In the northern parts of Europe, the best crops of Hemp are produced on black, not morassy, open, gravelly soil. Where the ground is over-rich, the growth becomes exuberant, and consequently coarse. As quality is preferable to quantity, care is taken to reduce such a superior soil to the state of cultivation in which the article is found to thrive best. An inferior soil requires to be raised to the like state.

Sunn requires a dry soil, such as is esteemed poor land in Bengal. To the westward it is grown on raised banks of tanks. It will succeed on grounds which are incapable of bearing any other crop. It cannot bear being overflowed with rain; and one crop entirely exhausts the soil on which it is planted, so that it must lie fallow at least a year.

The lands to the westward of Cossimbazar River are generally of a stiff soil, inclining somewhat to clay, especially the higher lands. It is likewise produced on low rich soils, such as are not liable to be flooded; but it is not very common to raise it on such lands, as they are capable of yielding more productive crops. The Ghore-Sunn, produced on rich land, is of a coarser and worse quality, than of high dry situations.

The Hemp in Europe requires a rich, deep, moist soil, and cannot bear strong clayey land: on the contrary, the Ghore-Sunn affects a dry, hungry, stiff soil, tending to clay; and although it will grow in rich deep soils, yet the Hemp (Sunn) produced in such situations is coarser than that from more dry and poor lands.

As soon as the Hemp-seed is sown, it must be carefully covered with earth; either by means of a harrow, if the ground has been ploughed; or with a rake, if it has been dug by hand.

Notwithstanding this precaution, the Hemp ground must be constantly and assiduously watched, till the whole of the seed is risen; for otherwise numbers of birds, and especially pigeons, will destroy it entirely, without sparing even the seeds which have been well buried. It is true, that pigeons and birds which do not scratch, do no great hurt to the grains of corn that are well covered with earth: but the husks of these grains do not rise up out of the ground with their green shoots, as those of Hemp always do, and

then it is, that these birds, mistaking them for perfect seeds, tear them away with the young plants to which they adhere, and thereby commit vast havock.

Happily this troublesome work does not last long; for when the Hemp has put forth a few leaves, it requires no further tending.

After the plants have come up, the Hemp-grounds require very little care or labour till the gathering of the produce. In general, it is deemed sufficient to keep the ditches in order and toprevent the cattle from entering them.

In Bengal, a native, who had an opportunity of observing the mode of cultivating and preparing the Hemp raised by Mr. Douglas at Rishera, has offered to the Board of Trade to contract with them for supplying a very considerable quantity, I believe five hundred maunds, of properly dressed Hemp next season, at the rate of ten Sicca rupees per maund.

Dressed Hemp might probably be soon procured at eight Sicca rupees per maund, or £28 per ton, but hardly at a lower rate, at least for some time.

Sunn. Mode of cultivating at Hurripaul. It should be raised on high ground, where no water will lie. First, dung is thrown upon the earth; after lying ten days, it is ploughed; five days after it is harrowed once; in two days more the seed is generally sown. The sowing never should be delayed beyond seven days. After strewing the seed, it is ploughed and harrowed. In three days the seed will begin to shoot, and appear plainly in four or five. No further process is required, not even weeding; the Sunn being set so close, and growing so thick, that nothing else can easily come up. In a month and a half it will be seven feet and a half or eight feet high, at which time it bears a yellow flower. At this time it is cut down, except what may be left for seed, the fibre from which will be inferior. The season begins about the 10th May, and the crop is gathered within two months. If sown every year in the same spot, the soil would be impoverished, and the produce inferior; the land is, therefore, every other year, appropriated to sugar, cotton, or early grain.

A good deal of Hemp (*Crotolaria*) is annually cultivated in Salsette. It is generally sown on the sides of hills, as it would not pay for the expence of better ground. Its cultivation costs but little; the ground is slightly scratched by an instrument, when the seed is sown, towards the end of the rainy season. It grows luxuriantly, without further trouble, to the height of seven or eight feet, or more; and soon after the conclusion of the rainy season it is ripe.

There are vast tracts of mountainous ground in Salsette, where Hemp would grow to perfection; and there is also much uncultivated low land, on which it could be raised without interfering with its present agriculture.

In this manner Mr. W. proceeds to compare the different methods pursued in the cultivation of Hemp in Europe, and of Sunn in India. It should seem, that either of these plants, or both might be procured from the East in any quantities: whether at such a price as would pay for the freight and other charges unavoidable in bringing it from so great a distance, can only be ascertained by experiment. It is not a commodity calculated to lie in a small space, or to serve as ballast: yet, possibly, when manufactured in some degree, its bulk might be so far reduced, as to prove no insuperable obstacle to its importation.

The profit arising from the cultivation of hemp is, in some places considerable; to which parliament adds a bounty of *three pence* per stone: it might be still greater if land could be obtained at a low rent: but where wheat, &c. are *settled* crops, the variation to include hemp, will not be attempted without great circumspection.

The same obtains also in India.

At Benares.—The same ground being used for the hemp (Sunn), barley, and wheat, it may be necessary to observe, that the former has been hitherto less profitable to the farmer than wheat or barley: for the price has been generally the same; but a begah will produce of either of the latter about eight maunds of grain; add to which that the straw is valuable, whereas in Hemp (Sunn) there is no more than about three maunds produced from a begah.

It has yet only been cultivated for home consumption, so that there is no saying how the price might be affected if it were to become an article of export; and as it is cultivated without much risk or trouble, it is but reasonable to suppose, if it were to become so, that the cultivation would be increased; and in proportion to the increased demand for it, the price would probably rise, in the same manner as the price of Indigo has risen from sixty and seventy-five to one hundred and twenty, one hundred and eighty rupees per maund, and that of Sugar from six to nearly eight rupees per maund.

Commercolly.—Hemp is cultivated here only by the fishermen, for their nets and ropes. It is reckoned a very unprofitable article, and for that reason no more is cultivated than what is wanted for the above purpose.

Mr. W. states at a considerable length the opinions of those who think that hemp ought to be dried, after it is gathered, before it is placed in the water for retting; *vice* the opinions of others who think it may be placed in the water without being dried. It is probable, that in this ques-

tion, much depends on climate: however, we find equal diversity of opinion in India, respecting the treatment of Sunn.

The bark of the plant is properly the hemp; and this cannot be separated from the reed or woody part unless it has been steeped in water for several days. As the properties which the hemp communicates to the water, are deleterious, the law restricts the practice to pits and ponds. These answer the purpose better than streams; the fish of which would die, if the hemp were steeped in them.

In Russia, Sweden, and Livonia, where there is much snow, they rot the Hemp in winter under the snow. After the first fall, they spread the Hemp (which has been dried in the sun or otherwise) on the snow, and leave it there to be covered with other falls of snow until spring, when it is usually found to be sufficiently rotted. They then collect it into handfuls, for breaking, or peeling by the hand, or for breaking by mills where the quantity is great.

As the Russian hemp is esteemed the best in Europe, we take a pleasure in communicating the steeping process employed in that country. The interference of the French minister in procuring it, cannot fail of adding to its importance in the eye of our readers.

When the Duke de Choiseul was Minister for Foreign Affairs in France, the States of Brittany solicited of him, that the Ambassador at the Russian Court might be directed to obtain an account of the method practised by the Livonians in steeping the Hemp-plant. The common method, it seems, was to make holes, as near the spot of its growth as might be; but the plant so steeped produced a Hemp that always sold from twenty-five to thirty per cent. less than when steeped after their better method thus described:

The Livonians choose a spot where there is a fall of clear water, and there make five or six basons, one under the other, at the most two feet deep. These basons are only separated by slight banks of clay, in which a small aperture is easily made and stopped up at pleasure; and by these means the water is let off from one to the other. They put the plant first into the uppermost bason: at the end of two or three days they remove it into the second, and so on to the last. At each steeping the first bason is filled with fresh plants, and the water removed in all the basons. It is further said, that the English and Dutch import no Hemp from Riga that hath not been steeped after this manner.—But I do not, says Mr. Frushard, find that the French ever availed themselves of this information; and indeed this method seems complicate, without any adequate good resulting from it, and it approaches too much to running water, which all condemn.

Mr. Du Hamel says, that Hemp exposed to the excessive heat of the weather for any length of time will make it perish. Mr. W. adds in a note, this is an undoubted fact. The sun will have an effect on the Hemp even in the act of spinning. This led to the forming of spinning-walks under the shade of trees; and of late years under covered walks, where the parties have been enabled to encounter the expence.

With equal intelligence Mr. W. describes the processes of beating, skutching, and heckling: by which the fibres are cleared from the woody particles, and brought into regularity and order.

We should have been glad, if, in the course of his researches, Mr. W. had met with any mode of counteracting the effects of that peculiarly strong and offensive smell, which arises from hemp while steeping, and during its state of wetness. Where great quantities of the plant are in this process, the smell is equally sensible and injurious. On the Continent, hemp in such a state is forbidden to be carried through the towns in the day time: and is even tolerated by night, only in case there be no other convenient road. Another part of the preparation of hemp, the heckling, we have known to prove fatal to the workmen engaged in it: the finer particles of the dust which rises in this process, being received into the stomach, there formed balls, which no art could remove: digestion being hindered by their means, the consequences may easily be anticipated. The performing of this operation under well ventilated sheds, or in the open air, may diminish the evil; we wish it could be wholly avoided.

There are other disadvantages connected with the manufacture of this plant, and with its applications, in the marine, &c. which are not unworthy Mr. W.'s notice; and, especially, if he should happily meet with the means of obviating them, he will lay the public under additional, and lasting, obligations.

Our review of this work is from a copy printed only for Official purposes some time ago; but we understand Mr. W. has at length resolved to make it general, on account of the present stoppage of the importation of Hemp from Russia: an edition will soon be published.

*** *The East India Company has recently ordered 20,000 tons of hemp, from India.*

A Journey from Madras, through the Countries of Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, performed under the order of the Marquis of Wellesley, Governor General of India, &c. By Francis Buchanan, M. D. F. R. S., &c. Published under the patronage of the East-India Company. With a map, and numerous other engravings. 3 Vols. 4to. pp. 1530. Price £6. 6s. Black and Parry, London. 1807.

The oldest Reviewer need feel no shame in confessing his inability to do justice to the work before us within that space which our Journal can spare for his Report. It involves political matters of the highest importance to the interests of the East India Company, remarks extremely well adapted to improve the condition of the newly acquired provinces, striking views of human nature, several of them distinguished by their novelty, the characters of sovereigns and of their adherents, drawn from their actions, demonstrations of the evil effects of bigotry and superstition, of the excessive calamities consequent on repeated wars, and of the difficulties of recovering a country from a state of devastation, partly produced by predatory hordes of banditti, and partly prolonged by the prevalence of wild beasts against the dispirited inhabitants.

We are also obliged to Dr. Buchanan for a variety of information on the manners and resources of the people, on the subjects of their cultivation and labour, with numerous particulars relative to geography, natural history, mineralogy, and other sciences. Neither are the deviations of the human mind forgotten, the opinions of the almost innumerable classes of natives, their opposition to each other, their mutual contempt, and, not seldom, derision: the oppression of their Mohammedan conquerors, and the sufferings arising from differences of religion. This gentleman travelled with the sanction of authority, and he has well availed himself of the advantages which he enjoyed. His work is a compendium of the observations he made during his progress; and often of those official answers to his enquiries, which an ordinary traveller could not have expected.

Sir W. Jones, has well observed, that there is a kind of infinity in whatever relates to India: and this work may be quoted in proof of the correctness of that observation. Like the banian tree of the Continent to which it relates, it is but *one*, yet by the numerous branches which depend from it, and communicate with the earth, it offers a thousand different paths, and form a thousand different mazes.

We recommend these volumes to the detractors of the Company, and especially to those of the noble marquis, by whose command this journey was performed. Those who accuse either the Company or its superior servants of being insensible to the welfare of their Indian territories, will here find reason to retract their opinion: and though it should be said, that government had its own advantages in view, when this excursion was planned, yet it will appear that the benefit of the individual subject, has in general been no less consulted than that of the sovereign. We acknowledge that in one or two instances we conceive Dr. B. has used too favourable terms in speaking of certain European individuals. But, if we were sure that our suspicions were just, we could hardly tell how to blame so few exceptions among so many particulars which do honour to the traveller: and since we cannot from personal knowledge deny the much greater probability that even in these instances the Dr. is correct, we shall not invidiously point them out. We recommend this work also to naturalists; who will find interspersed many remarks connected with their favourite science. The elephant and the tiger, conspicuous among the wild animals of Indian forests: the growth of sandal wood, and of teak, the cultivation of pepper, of cardamoms; of the different kinds of grain, especially of the distinctions of rice, cotton, &c. &c. will engage the attention of the man of science, as well as of the man of the world. But the merchant who wishes to procure foreign commodities from as near to the first hand as possible, may derive information from these volumes, not to be found elsewhere: and the statesman, especially, may discover in the accounts they contain, the rudiments of future greatness, and the means of communicating to expecting myriads blessings never yet enjoyed. The heart of the benevolent

statesman will rejoice at such an opportunity put into his power, such an opportunity of doing extensive good: of conferring benefits on distant provinces, and distant generations: of giving comfortable bread to those who will venerate his name, though they know not how to pronounce it correctly. We recommend these volumes, also, to whoever is desirous of further acquaintance with the human heart. He will here see duplicity, concealment, fraud, employed to counteract usurpation and tyranny, as well by the untutored as by the learned; those who cannot read, to whom, in fact, letters are forbidden, yet practice the same arts to delude their oppressors, as those who have been in the language of *soi disant* philosophy, sophisticated by over refinement, misled by the vagaries of priestcraft, and seduced to error for the benefit of the state.

Customs which simple reason, if there be such a thing in this world as *simple* reason, would pronounce abhorrent, we here find practiced, and that not in solitary instances, but by whole tribes, distant from each other. Is there in the human heart a more rational or more powerful principle than parental affection?—yet, Dr. B. states various societies which forbid a man to love his own children, especially, and command him to interest himself with most affection in those which are not his descendants. Even regal power is transmitted—not from father to son, but by the nephews of the family. What could be the origin of that custom which, when a man has married a wife, forbids him to live with her, and consigns to another the enjoyment of her company? If this be wisdom, we resign it to those who can accept it under that character: the institutions of social life, as warranted by that authority which claims our obedience, are better entitled to that appellation, even on the principles of simple reason.

Lastly, we recommend these volumes to the attention of those who have undertaken the benevolent office of establishing the Christian religion in India. They will here perceive the numerous difficulties which surround their attempt. The differences of language may be surmounted; the differences of cast are stronger than the differences of language; there are other principles stronger even than the differences of cast. Those who hold that the offering of blood to the deity is inconsistent with the purity of his nature, will with great reluctance accept a religion founded on the Old Testament, and so far, on rites in which blood was constantly shed. Those who affirm that to live by begging, is living immediately on God, is the highest exaltation of the human character, and by this a man may become a partial incarnation of deity, will hardly become zealous in that religion which lays it down as a principle, "if any man will not work, neither let him eat." And if there be any so profoundly ignorant of the state of things, as to wish to establish *by coercion* a religion which abhors any compulsion, and stops at benevolent invitation, to these we recommend the pictures incidentally drawn by Dr. B., in various parts of his work, of the bigotry and intolerance of Tippoo Saib; a mussulman, whose zeal for "the right way" induced him to blow up Hindoo temples, wherever his arms prevailed, though the towns in which they stood were destroyed at the same time; who surrounded whole towns, and circumcised, by force, every inhabitant who was not so fortunate as to escape to the woods, to avoid violation, though in the face of death by hunger; who forbad his subjects from commerce with the infidel nations on his borders, and thereby deprived them of that intercourse on which their subsistence depended; and who meditated no less than the substitution of mohammedism for the braminical religion throughout the vast empire in which that prevails.

To shew this potentate in his true character, when withdrawn from public observation, we avail ourselves of Dr. B's description of Tippoo's private apartment in his palace at Seringapatam.

From the principal front of the palace, which served as a revenue-office, and as a place from whence the Sultan occasionally shewed himself to the populace; the chief entry into the private square was through a strong narrow passage, *wherein were chained four tigers*, which although somewhat tame, would, in case of any disturbance, become unruly. Within these was the hall in which Tippoo wrote, and into which very few persons, except *Meer Sadue*, were ever admitted. Immediately behind this, was the bed-chamber, which communicated with the hall by a door and two windows, and was

shut up on every other side. The door was strongly secured on the inside, and a close iron grating defended the windows. The Sultan, lest any person should fire upon him while in bed, slept in a hammock, which was *suspended from the roof by chains in such a situation as to be invisible through the windows.* In the hammock were found a sword and a pair of loaded pistols. Vol I. p. 72.

The only other passage from the private square was into the *zenana*, or women's apartments. These, Dr. B. informs us, remained perfectly inviolate under the usual guard of eunuchs. The expences were defrayed by an allowance.

Dr. B., however, does justice to Tippoo's talents for war, which he describes as considerable; and expresses his conviction that he conceived himself to be acting for the good of his subjects, in his regulations, and means of enforcing them. "He certainly believed himself endowed with great qualities for the management of civil affairs; and he was at the pains of writing a book on the subject, for the instruction of all succeeding princes." He would have manifested much superior policy, had he followed the steps of his father Hyder, who respected the prejudices of his Hindoo subjects, while he turned their abilities to his own account; who encouraged trade by protection and kindness, and never oppressed his people, though he occasionally treated his officers who superintended them with harshness. In short, under Hyder, many provinces contained their thousands of inhabitants, which under Tippoo could barely enumerate their hundreds. The Bramins too, being tolerated, and even supported, by Hyder, were always ready to promote his interest; while Tippoo, by depriving them of their incomes, rendered them bitter enemies, without raising friends whose services he might substitute; for his own officers shared the spoils of the provinces so effectually among them, that, in some instances, not more than one seventh of the tribute, exacted from the famished labourer, reached the coffers of the Sultan.

We remember the period, when the power and policy of Hyder filled the British East India Company with incessant disquiet, and more than once with terror and dread; his death was viewed in the light of a deliverance, and time has shewn the justness of this opinion. Had Tippoo been equal to his father in policy, or perhaps, had he seen so much of the world and of mankind, Dr. B., in all probability, would never have traversed these regions on behalf of the Governor-General, or under his protection.

We had occasion some time ago (vide Panorama, Vol. II. p. 803.) to consider the East India Company as sustaining the different characters of merchants and of sovereigns. Dr. B., speaking of the Company's pepper trade in Malabar, affords an instance in support of our remarks.

It has, he says, undergone three great changes; and by these the conduct of their servants ought to have been more regulated than in some instances would seem to have been the case. First, previous to the province having been ceded to the Company, their interest was merely mercantile; it was the duty of their servants to procure the commodity as cheap as possible, and I have no doubt that in this respect the affairs of the Company were well enough managed. While the French trade was under the control of an exclusive company, this was easily conducted, it being the mutual interest of the two companies to join in reducing the price.....Secondly, a great change took place in the nature of the Company's pepper trade, by their acquiring the sovereignty of the province, in 1792. Their interest as sovereigns required a total change in the principles by which they purchased pepper; and the higher the price paid by foreigners, who were the principal purchasers, the better for the Company. Mr. Brown, who then traded at *Mahé* as Danish resident, very judiciously recommended that the Company should confine their trade in pepper within as small a compass as possible; and in place of endeavouring to get it at a lower rate than the market price at *Mahé*, that they should always give a little more for what they took; and by that means they would not only enrich the province, but increase their revenues. Measures, however, were taken directly in opposition to this sound advice; and, by means of the sovereign authority vested in their servants, the Company procured a small quantity of pepper at a rate considerably lower than the *Mahé* price, but by far the greater part went to that market, and at a lower price than if the Company had gone into a fair competition. A third change has now taken place; the French being expelled *Mahé*, the Company immediately became possessed of the whole pepper trade without a rival. As merchants, it was then their interest to lower the price, which was undoubtedly in their power; but as sovereigns

their interest was, that the price should not be so low as to injure the revenue, or discourage agriculture,—nor too low to enable the cultivator to thrive, and to discharge the revenue, while he is subject to the present monopoly of native contractors.

The major part of Dr. B's political observations are, however, derived from local peculiarities, and dependent on them. In very many instances he points out variations from the customary mode of proceeding that would materially benefit the country; sometimes by regulations of rent and taxes, sometimes by introducing new articles of production or improving those now cultivated; sometimes by restoring the reservoirs of water, that indispensable necessary to cultivation in India, and thereby repairing the calamities of war. In many parts the worthy Dr. complains of the scarcity of inhabitants, and of considerable extents of fields and country that lie in an uncultivated condition. The exertions that have lately been made to carry not a few of the Dr.'s ideas into execution will shortly give a new aspect to many districts through which he passed, and future travellers will find occasion to wonder at the dissimilarity between his description and their observations.

But, that we may observe some degree of order, in our further account of Dr. Buchanan's work, we shall proceed to state the extent and route of his journey; and then shall present what extracts we have selected, with remarks on what appears to us to be the principal and most interesting subjects comprized in his volumes.

Dr. B. was directed by the Marquis Wellesley to pay particular attention to the agriculture of the country through which he passed, to the vegetables cultivated for the use of man, what peculiar kinds were adopted as food, with the modes of their cultivation, the machinery in use, &c.

Also, he was to notice the different breeds of cattle, the extent and tenures of farms, the natural productions of the country, the articles of manufacture, and commerce, the climate and seasons, the general condition of the inhabitants, &c. To these particulars were added the charge of collecting botanical specimens; and the Dr. also considered antiquities, with the history of the various tribes which he visited, as included in his commission.

Dr. B. quitted Madras, April 23, 1800, whence he went by way of Bangalore to Seringapatam, from which city he travelled northward to the boundaries of the Nizam's country. Seringapatam was, as it were, his head-quarters; from hence he also journeyed south through part of Karnata to Coimbetore, to the southern districts of Malabar, then passing through the towns on the coast, he took a northern direction to the limits of the Portugueze territory, whence he returned to Seringapatam, and, at length, to Madras.

Unquestionably, the state and condition of man may justify attention prior to those of any other claimant. Interested as we may be in the cultivation of pepper and spices, or in the manners of the elephant and tiger, nothing is so important to us as the opinions, the practices, the prejudices, the follies, and the superstitions of our race. Great light is thrown on some of these by Dr. B. His report includes as well the learned and dominant classes, the Brahmans, as the outcasts of society, and those who haunt the forest, nor dare receive even a gift "with mien erect." Some of these excite our pity in the highest degree.

We shall place the Brahmans first.

The Brahmans are divided into a great number of sects, holding different, and often contrary opinions. They assume also different marks of distinction on the forehead. Only the three pure casts of Brahmans, Vaishyas, and Sudra, are allowed to attend processions; and, in Bengal, *Mahadeva*, or *Iswara*, is never carried in procession. It appears, therefore, that we have yet no perfect knowledge of the deities worshipped in India.

The proper duty of a *Brahman* is meditation on things divine, and the proper manner of his procuring a subsistence is by begging *(Bhiska)*. This mode of living is considered as very agreeable to the gods; and all industry is deemed derogatory to the rank of a man, and more especially to that of a Brahman.—Yet some, called *Lokika*, debase themselves by dedicating their labours to worldly affairs. —Nevertheless, several generations devoted to study and mortifications, would be required to wash away the stain of ignoble birth, before the merits or learning of a *Lokika* family could enable them to procure a comfortable subsistence by charity.

The *Brahmans* are considered as priests of the Hindus; yet there are none, even of the lowest among the *Lokika*, who would intermarry with the families of the *Brahmans* that

officiate in the temples of *Vishnu* and *Siva*; and in this country no *Bráhman* officiates in any of the temples of the inferior gods, whose altars are stained with blood.

The highest among the *Bráhmans* are certain Vajdika, who by more than usual mortification attain a large proportion of divine favour. They cut off their hair; dress in a yellow or red cloth; eat but once a day; abstain entirely from women; and, relinquishing all the domestic enjoyments of society, live in *Pagodas*, or *Mutams*, *i. e.* convents, where they dedicate their time entirely to devotion, and the instruction of those who are less pious, and who follow them as disciples. A *Bráhman* of this kind is called a *Sannyási*, and must be a man of learning, *i. e.* must be able to read *Sanscrit*, and be acquainted with the dogmas of his particular sect. The number of *Bráhman Sannyásis* is very small, and is chiefly confined to those who are *Gurus*, *Swamalus*, or Bishops of the different sects, and who, in every thing relating to religion and cast, have a jurisdiction over all their inferiors. They also perform certain ceremonies, such as *Upadesa* and *Chicricanticum*, which may be considered as analogous to the Confirmation granted by our prelates. They are supported entirely by the contributions of their disciples; but these are so burthensome, that a *Guru* seldom continues long in one place, for the contributions even of *Madras* are not equal to supply the wants of a *Swamalu* for more than one or two months. A hundred *pagodas* a day (£36 15*s.* 5*d.*) is as little as can be decently offered to such a personage. The *Raja* of *Tanjore* is said to give his *Guru* 250 *pagodas* a day (£91 18*s.* 0*d.*) when that personage honours him with a visit. The *Gurus* travel in great state, with elephants, horses, *Palankeens*, and an immense train of disciples, the least of whom considers himself as highly elevated above mankind by his sanctity. They generally travel at night, in order to avoid their Mussulman or European conquerors, who would not shew them that veneration, or rather adoration, to which they consider themselves entitled; and they have therefore been seldom seen by travellers. On the approach of a *Guru* to any place, every inhabitant of pure birth must go to meet him; the lower classes are not admitted to his presence. The *Guru* on being conducted to the principal temple, bestows *Upadesa* or *Chicricanticum* on such as have not received these ceremonies, and distributes holy water. He then inquires into matters of contention, or transgressions against the rules of cast; and having settled, or punished, these, hears his disciples, and other learned men dispute on theological subjects. This is the grand field for acquiring reputation among the *Brahmans*. These disputations are said to be very similar to those which were common among the doctors of the Romish church seven or eight hundred years ago; and, in fact, a strong resemblance will be found between the present state of Hindu knowledge, and that which then prevailed in Europe. Vol. I. p. 23.

The *Bráhmans* are separated into two great divisions, one of which occupies the countries toward the south, and the other the countries toward the north. A southern holds in great contempt those from *Kasi* (or *Benares*), as being men from the north; and would not even admit them to the honour of eating in his house. These *Bráhmans*, he says, eat fish, offer bloody sacrifices, and commit other similar abominations. The northern *Bráhmans* are, however, at least as proud as those from the south, and alledge several reasons for holding them in contempt; among which the most urgent is, that the women of the southern *Bráhmans* are allowed to appear in public.

None of the southern *Bráhmans* can, without losing cast, taste animal food, or drink spirituous liquors; and they look on the smoking of tobacco as disgraceful. All those who have been married are burned after their death, and their wives ought to accompany them on the pile; but this custom has fallen very much into disuse, and instances of it are extremely rare; whereas in *Bengal* it still continues to be common. A woman can on no account take a second husband; and, unless she is married before the signs of puberty appear, she is ever afterwards considered as impure. They are not at all confined, and can be divorced for no other cause than adultery. When a *Bráhman* divorces his wife, he performs the same ceremonies for her, as if she had died. P. 308.

It gives us great pleasure that Dr. B. reports in very many places that the custom of widows burning on the funeral pile of their husbands, is either little practised, or wholly fallen into disuse. We consider it as a proof of the decline of Brahminical power, and as indicating a favourable opening for the introduction of better principles.

The southern *Brahmans* are divided into nations, who can eat together, yet never intermarry; into distinctions formed by offices, or professions, either wholly spiritual, or partly temporal; and into sects; some of which will not eat with others, because they consider them as holding heterodox opinions.

A *Bráhman* of this country will not give any thing out of his hand to persons of lower birth, of whom he is not afraid, but throws it down on the ground for them to take up.

He will receive any thing from the hand of a person of pure descent, but when a *Whallia* delivers any thing to the *Bráhman*, he must lay it on the ground, and retire to a proper distance, before the *Bráhman* will deign to approach. P. 314.

The *Numbi* are an inferior order of *Bráhmans*, whose duty is to act as *Pujáris* in the temples. They are all *Vaidika*, and never follow any worldly occupation, but are despised on account of their receiving fixed wages for performing their duty. P. 332.

Dr. B. is guilty of a small error in mistaking the character of a place reputed holy; for he tells us, p. 278, Vol. I.

The hill (at Colar) seems to attract more moisture than the level country, and to be more favoured with rain; for a certain field on it annually produces a crop of rice, without any artificial watering, which in this arid climate is looked on as a kind of miracle. There is a spring of water, which flows from the side of this hill in a small stream; and such a thing being here very uncommon, the *Bráhmans* have conducted it along a gutter formed in the rock; and where it falls from thence, have, under a building, placed some stones, *which the obliging imagination of the natives conceives to resemble a cow's mouth.* The place, as being holy, is much frequented; and a ruinous temple at some distance attracts to its annual feast about ten thousand pilgrims.

Now, it is not "*a* cow's mouth," but "THE cow's mouth," which this place is thought to resemble; *i. e.* a fissure between rocks in the course of the Ganges, considerably above Hurdwar, called by this name, well known to the *Brahmans*; and the stream "falling from the gutter formed in the rock," resembles a famous place of bathing and ablution still nearer to the head of the sacred Ganges, so that, in fact, this spot at *Colar* combines miniature representations of two of the most sacred places in Brahminical estimation; and, therefore, may well be reputed holy.

There is something curious enough in the mode of dividing the produce of the ground, as practised in some parts of Hindoostan. We shall take as an example that adopted in the neighbourhood of *Bangalore*.

	Seers
There is first set aside from the heap for the Gods, i. e. for the priests at their temples	6
For Charity, i. e. for the Brahmans, Jangamas and other mendicants	5
Seers, bro. over	11
For the Astrologer, or *Panchánga*; who, if no mendicant be present, takes also the 5 seers	1
For the poor *Brahman* of the village, whose office is hereditary	1
For the *Naidda*, or barber	2
For the *Cumbhara*, or pot-maker	2
For the *Vasaradava*, who is both a carpenter and a blacksmith	2
For the *Asaga*, or washerman	2
For the *Alitigara*, or measurer	4
For the *Tanagara*, or *Aduca*, a kind of beadle	7
For the *Gauda*, or chief of the village; who out of this is obliged to furnish the village sacrifices	8
For the *Shanaboga*, or accomptant	10
The heap is then measured; and for every *Candaca* that it contains, there are given the following perquisites:	
To the *Toti* and *Talliari*, or watchmen, between them ¼ *Seer*; which on a heap of 20 *Candacas*, is	10
To the Accomptant, 2¼ *Seers*	45
To the chief of the village, 2¼ *Seers*	45
The *Nirgunty*, or conductor of water, then takes the bottom of the heap, which is about an inch thick; but this is mixed with the cow-dung that, by way of purifying it, had been spread on the ground; in a heap of 20 *Candacas*, this will be	20
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The accomptant also, for every *Candaca* of seed sown, and which ought to produce one heap of this size, gets two men's load of straw with the grain in it.

This on a heap of 20 *Candacas* of 160 *Seers* amounts to about 5¼ per cent. of the gross produce. Of the remainder the government takes first ten per cent., and then a half; so that it receives 55 per cent. of the neat produce, and the farmer receives 45 per cent.

In dividing *Jagory*, a kind of scramble takes place among the same persons who shared in the heap of rice; and in this the farmer partakes. During the scramble about a fourth part of *Jagory* is taken away in handfuls, and the remainder is divided equally between the government and the farmer.

All the dry field ought to be let for a money rent; but, besides this, the farmer must pay the following dues:

To the barber, 30 *Seers* for every heap of grain.

To the pot-maker, for pots, from 20 to 30 *Seers*.

To the iron smith, 20 *Seers* for every plough. The farmer finds the materials; but the smiths must make all the implements

of husbandry, and assist in building and repairing the farmer's house.

To the washerman for any family, consisting of two men and two wives, or under that number, 50 *Seers*; for a family of four men and four wives, 100 *Seers*; and for a larger family 150 *Seers*.

Dr. B. gives two other lists of distribution, both of which begin by allotting portions "to the Gods, and to the Brahmans." We recommend this example to those who investigate the question of tythes, and the precedence of the religious establishment on that subject. Surely, it ought not to be thought possible that the Hindoos should be more ready to support *their* religious persons and institutions, than Christians are to support the gospel and those who dispense it.

Nor can we forego the introduction of a thought that strikes us, as to the *origin* of this distribution of the products of the land being in truth more antient than the use of money in commerce; for it seems to have all the requisites for doing justice to such persons as the agriculturist could possibly have accounts with, in the course of the season;—and these he was to liquidate at the time of harvest,—not by paying in rupees, but by communicating to each a portion of his grain as he had enjoyed a portion of their labour. It it certain that a village conducting itself strictly on this principle might be all the world to itself: and without external commerce might bestow on each member of its little community, in the simplest manner possible, the supports of life. The share of the accomptant (which in some allotments, amounts to 100 *seers*, out of 130) seems almost to denote, that the science of calculation, and the art of writing, were held in great esteem (when the rate was settled), probably, because of its rarity; as well as because of its usefulness. The very large proportion demanded by government, should seem to be in consequence of modern events.

This manner of distributing maintenance appears also to be one principal support, as it may be coeval with their origin, of the doctrine of casts, so far as it depends on profession: for, when once the relative rank of a profession was fixed, it became the interest of all others to restrain its share of the increase within those limits which had been assigned to it: while loss of cast, however low that cast might be in estimation, disqualified the individual from demanding what otherwise would have been his allotment.

Very different from our own ideas of sanctity of manners, with which cleanliness of person is usually associated, are the notions of the Hindoos. For instance, Dr. B. informs us, that,

Firewood at Seringapatam is a dear article, and the fuel most commonly used is cow-dung made up into cakes. This indeed, is much used in every part of *India*, especially by men of rank; as, from the veneration paid to the cow, it is considered as by far the most pure substance that can be employed. Every herd of cattle, when at pasture, is attended by women, and these often of high cast, who with their hands gather up the dung, and carry it home in baskets. They then form it into cakes, about half an inch thick, and nine inches in diameter, and stick them on the walls to dry. So different, indeed, are *Hindoo* notions of cleanliness from ours, that the walls of their best houses are frequently bedaubed with these cakes; and every morning numerous females from all parts of the neighbourhood, bring for sale into *Seringapatam* baskets of this fewel.

Many females who carry large baskets of cow-dung on their heads, are well-dressed, and elegantly formed girls. The dress of the *Karnátaca* women is indeed very becoming: and I have never seen finer forms than even the labouring women of that country frequently possess. Their nastiness, however, is disgusting; very few of the inhabitants above the *Ghats* being free from the itch; and their linen, being almost always dyed, is seldom washed. Vol. I. p. 135.

As a strong contrast to the assumption of the Lordly *Brahmin*, yet as manifesting how nearly extremes meet, and that when least suspected by the assuming, we shall instance, in a tribe which lives on alms, rather than by honest labour, and will not work, though sustenance might be obtained by it. Yet these are held in horror and not a slave will touch them.

The *Niadis* are an outcast tribe common in Malabar, but not numerous. They are reckoned so very impure that even a slave will not touch them. They speak a very bad dialect and have acquired a prodigious strength of voice, by being constantly necessitated to bawl aloud to those with whom they wish to speak. They absolutely refuse to perform any kind of labour; and almost the only means they employ to procure subsistence is by watching the crops to drive away wild hogs and birds. Hunters also employ them to rouse game; and the Acnumars, who hunt

by profession, give the *Niadis* one fourth part of what they kill. They gather a few wild roots, but can neither catch fish, nor any kind of game. They sometimes procure a tortoise, and are able, by means of hooks, to kill a crocodile. Both of these amphibious animals they reckon delicious food. All these resources, however, are very inadequate to their support, and they chiefly subsist by begging. They have scarcely any clothing, and every thing about them discloses want and misery. They have some wretched huts built under trees in remote places; but they generally wander about in companies of ten or twelve persons, keeping at a little distance from the roads; and when they see any passenger, they set up a howl, like so many hungry dogs. Those who are moved by compassion lay down what they are inclined to bestow, and go away. The *Niadis* then put what has been left for them in the baskets which they always carry about. The *Niadis* worship a female deity called *Maladeiva*, and sacrifice fowls to her in March. They have no marriage ceremony; but one man and one woman always cohabit together; and among them infidelity, they say, is utterly unknown.

A wretched tribe of this kind, buffetted and abused by every one, and subsisting on the labour of the industrious is a disgrace to any country; and both compassion and justice seem to require, that they should be compelled to gain a livelihood by honest industry, and be elevated somewhat more nearly to the rank of men. Perhaps *Moravian* missionaries might be employed with great success at little expense, in civilizing and rendering industrious the rude and ignorant tribes that frequent the woods and hills of the Peninsula of India? Vol. II. p. 414.

This incidental testimony to the temper, conduct, perseverance, and general character of the missionaries sent out by the *Unitas Fratrum*, or Moravian brethren, (for all these good qualities are implied,) is, in our opinion, extremely honourable to that body: and we believe, we may venture to say, that if any sect does good with little noise and ostentation, it is that of which Dr. Buchanan speaks so respectfully. Dr. B. thinks that "it would be necessary to transport these *Niadis* to some other part, in order to remove them from the contempt in which they will always be held by the higher ranks of this country."—Perhaps, however, if they were taught some useful profession, this prejudice might abate: their present state of idleness gives but too much support to contempt: were they useful they might be respectable in society: we heartily wish such an experiment could be tried.

One step further brings us to what we presume is the very furthest outcast tribe of the human race. We are acquainted with the rude tribes of America, and the *Shangalla* of Mr. Bruce, but with a tribe of more savage manners, surrounded by civilised society, we are not acquainted.

In this hilly tract, there is a race of men called by the other natives *Cad' Eriligaru*; but who call themselves *Cat' Chensu*. Here they live in little huts near the villages, and have a small piece of blanket, or cotton cloth, to cover their nakedness. They are reconciled to the other natives, and pay a trifling capitation tax to government. Where the woods are more extensive, they are terrified at the sight of any civilised being, and live absolutely without any clothing, but cover their nakedness with a few leaves. In these forests they dwell in caves, or under bushes, which they make a better shelter from the weather, by adding small branches from other trees. When the civilised part of this tribe go into the woods to visit their relations, or to trade with them, they must throw off their rags, lest they should be mistaken for a villager, in which case none of the *Chensu* would approach. Vol. I. p. 167.

Those who live in the woods have either no religion, or some simple one with which those here are unacquainted.—The *Chensu* live upon game, wild roots, herbs, and fruits; and a little grain, which they purchase from the farmers, by collecting some drugs, honey, and wax. P. 168.

Here it is convenient for us to suspend our extracts from this voluminous and interesting work. Our readers will perceive that the Dr. is a man of observation, and has taken important advantage of the opportunities which his journey afforded him. It is impossible that we should enumerate the many passages in which succinct remarks, greatly illustrative of character, are intermingled with occurrences which befell our traveller. Only those who are conversant with the wilds of a country, can describe the peculiarities which attend them, or those of the animals which inhabit them, yet these are often both amusing and instructive: these we propose to notice with some of the more important vegetables, concerning which the Dr. affords considerable information; and therefore our intention is to resume this article.

Public Characters of 1806, 8vo. pp. 629, price 10s. 6d. London, 1807.

It was the remark of a sagacious politician on the bulk of his nation, "make what *laws* you will, but their *songs* will mark their manners." Obedience to laws implies more or less of constraint; the voluntary purchase of articles of mere amusement indicates the real bias of the mind. This observation appears to be founded in a correct acquaintance with human nature in its present degraded state, and we know but too well, that those articles to which the majority most naturally incline, are little to the credit of their understandings, their morals, or their dispositions. We must have recourse to principles of a similar kind to account for the continuance of a work, in which, from the very nature of its contents, as referring to *living* characters, the writer *dare* not shew Vice "her own form and feature," or *hang up* a profligate to public scorn and detestation. Truth *must* be sacrificed to flattery, and Vice depicted, not in her native colours and appropriate deformity, but as she might wish to be represented, and transmitted to posterity. Is it possible that falsehood should be so popular among us, as to contribute to the recommendation of a work? Is it possible that the public should *enjoy* the deceptions under which it suffers? Is it possible that the memory of readers should be so extremely fallacious, that it can believe narrations which notorious events of a few years back confute? With regret we ask, in what state is that nation where the public morals are so little respected, that virtue and vice are confounded, not by accident and inadvertence, but openly, by design, and on set purpose?

There are, indeed, some characters whose virtues are well rewarded with honours, and whose conduct is truly exemplary; these we are happy to consider, and to commemorate: but our objections are insuperable to the describing of dishonorable characters under honorable terms; or using tender and palliating expressions, when, in fact, the most severe that occurred to the writer would be no more than appropriate. The mingling of such contrasts, without being, in fact, contrasted, induces us to withhold commendation, and confine ourselves to the exposure of such dangerous publications. Our readers will be satisfied with a single instance.

The clergy should be guardians of the national manners, they should be "examples to the flock;" they should be "pure;" what is *bad* in others is *very* bad in them. What then shall we think of a work which professes the following sentiments: "Let it not be imagined *for a moment*, that the cloth is, OR OUGHT TO BE, *exempt from the natural feelings of worldly men.*" "When he was emancipated from the trammels which are necessarily imposed upon the inmates of the sequestered haunts of education, he was not altogether (as is common with young men) proof against the fascinating allurements of the gay world. *Hence we find this gentleman mixing with its votaries, and partaking of its pleasures.*" "It was his peculiar lot to *associate* with some of the first *public* [read *profligate*] characters of the day; and in the course of that *association*, he of necessity was thrown into the company of persons, who, *despising the more orderly and decorous rules laid down for its good government, were* PRONE TO CONSTANT EXCESSES."—"On some occasions he has unfortunately been engaged in *controversies which were carried on at the point of the sword.*" To which might be added, that report did not scruple to consider one of these affairs as *juggled* between him and his antagonist, in order to answer the purposes of fraud and deception. Of another occasion, the writer says that "the result of the meeting was highly honourable to the personal courage and gentlemanly conduct"—to the *cloth* too, we suppose, of the party. In short, this volume does not blush to become the panegyrist of a bravo, who, though a clergyman, was the best boxing man in the kingdom; and delighted in the sport of being party to a sparring match: who, though a clergyman, sought occasions of offence, and supported the *honourable* character of a duellist with *eclat:* who, though a clergyman, was a notorious libeller, prosecuted for the crime, and found guilty; who was addressed in open court under the character of "a *reptile*, whom, if I could crush by one motion of my foot, I hold him too contemptible for the exertion."—Yet who continued the libellous

course, long afterwards: who, though a clergyman, did not scruple, that clerical guilt which the censorious bluntly call by the harsh name of *Simony*; by paying money for the purchase of a living, which "was *bought in trust for him*, subject to the life of the then incumbent"——but, to the immortal honour of the Bishop of London, when he "applied to be instituted to the living, he most unexpectedly, was not only refused the induction, by the reverend prelate, but *another person was appointed in his room*." However, he has received some amends, it appears, having "been preferred to be chancellor of the diocese of——— with the rectory of ———, in Ireland, annexed, *which are very valuable appointments*." And to conclude the picture, though a clergyman, "as an author, *he has favoured the public with a variety of theatrical pieces*,—all of which have been received by the public with the utmost approbation, and DESERVEDLY *rank as favourites*."

Though we think that parishioners to whom such a character is non-resident, may congratulate themselves on the *mishap*, yet we cannot forbear from reminding those to whom the interests of the Protestant Church in Ireland are committed, that until the appointment of clergymen be attended to with greater caution, and till those who are to be entrusted with the *cure of souls* be characters whose residence is desirable, and who are no *disgrace to the sacred offices they are called to perform*, no revival whatever of religion is to be expected; the Protestant cause *must* decline from bad to worse, and must ultimately end in ruin, whatever measures politicians may take to support it.

And though we can make many allowances for those slips of the pen to which the most correct authors are occasionally liable, yet we cannot but expose the fallacy and the nonsense of the following paragraph, "*he is strong in his resentments of injuries:* his own honour, which never was tarnished, is slow to forgive a dereliction of principle in other men; yet he must be allowed to *possess a proper sense of* that "*charity to the faults of others*," *which his* DIVINE MASTER'S *doctrines so beautifully inculcate*." Is it possible that the absurdity of self-apparent contradiction can sink into a deeper *bathos*, than this writer has contrived to produce? We are ashamed even to repeat so much of it as is necessary to point out how diametrically opposite "strength in resentment of injuries" is, to the meek and benevolent "doctrines of the DIVINE MASTER."

And moreover, though we *do* hope that the circulation of this book is very confined, and its sale restricted to the few among us who can endure such sentiments, yet we feel for the honour of our country, as well as of our religion, should such works be read among the nations of Europe. What can the considerate on the Continent suppose to be the state of piety in our island, when they see such *qualifications* (to which might be added, their usual concomitants, profane swearing, &c. &c. &c.) in a clergyman, who is to overlook his parish for their souls' welfare; in a chancellor who is to overlook his clergy for their spiritual advantage, in a magistrate who should be alert for virtue and godliness. We admit that the subject of these remarks is an excellent *sailor:* he can hand, reef, and steer, with any, whether in his own vessel, or in that of another: but that he should be a *sacred* officer, excites our deep regret: that the press should be so far degraded as to embellish his exploits, and to blazon his name among our "Public Characters" would exceed the belief necessary for readers of romance, and can only be rendered credible by the existence of such a work as that before us. Neither let the politician treat such infamy as unworthy his notice. Bonaparte knows with whom he has to do, and who among us are the fittest for his purposes: there are not, there cannot be, greater traitors to their country, than those who describe virtue as vice, and vice as virtue; and who contribute by confounding all distinctions between them, to accelerate that confusion of whatever is orderly and venerable, on which our most implacable enemy would congratulate himself with the most heart felt satisfaction, and rejoice with the highest exultation of joy.

This work would be thought very feebly executed, if its tendency were favourable to virtue: and possibly in those (many) instances in which it is a mere compilation from accounts already before the public, it *may* be correct; though the general appearance of it does not warrant that inference

The Present State of Turkey; or a Description of the Political, Civil, and Religious Constitution, Government, and Laws, of the Ottoman Empire; the Finances, Military and Naval Establishments; the State of Learning, and of the Liberal and Mechanical Arts; the Manners and Domestic Economy of the Turks and other Subjects of the Grand Signor, &c. &c. together with the Geographical, Political, and Civil State of the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. From observations made, during a residence of Fifteen Years in Constantinople and the Turkish Provinces, by Thomas Thornton, Esq. Qto. pp. 480. Price £1. 1s. London: Mawman, 1807.

To those who have been in the habit of perusing the publications of modern travellers into the East, the contents of the volume before us present but a moderate proportion of novelty. Yet, as circumstances at this time give an uncommon degree of interest to whatever concerns the Turkish Empire, we are glad to receive the *latest* intelligence from thence, and to hear the opinion of those whose opportunities of remark have been recent. Mr. Thornton, we doubt not, speaks with integrity, and describes things as they appeared to him. We can discover no reason for his differing from former travellers, as he does in many instances, except a regard to truth, and a desire to convey correct information. We know, moreover, that the unwieldy government of the Sultan presents so many different aspects, that we are not surprised when we find a dissonance between the reports of travellers, though each believes that his description approaches nearest to accuracy.

Mr. T. complains of the misrepresentations of Pouqueville, and his abuse of the British: but he ought to have known, that abuse of the British was the order of the day when Pouqueville published (as it continues to be) and that whoever expected favour from the Emperor and King, was under the necessity of finding or forging a somewhat from which that splenetic gratification might be derived. We speak in consequence of a general remark that we have made on French travellers, when we say, that a considerable deduction must be made from the *literal* import of the language they employ in description, on account of the *façon de parler* adopted by that nation. To those of the last twenty years, must be added, due allowance for the behest of their superiors to take every opportunity of lowering the character of the British nation, and degrading it by pen and ink, because it is invincible *vi et armis*. This does not justify Pouqueville, but it ought to have diminished Mr. T.'s surprise. Mr. T. is little less forward in correcting errors which he attributes to Dr. Witman, and other writers; but he has so repeatedly censured the accounts given by Mr. Eton, in his volume on the State of Turkey, that that gentleman has thought fit to notice Mr. T.'s remarks in a pamphlet.

We are of opinion, that party has had its influence in such conduct; and this we regret, because party like a kind of mist (a *London fog*, for instance) before the eye, not only obscures, but discolours objects. How then can they be truly described, by a spectator who beholds them through such a deceptive medium? This remark ought to be no discouragement to those who have it in their power to correct the errors of their predecessors: that is a duty which they owe to society: but then they should consider the *suaviter in modo*.

Mr. T. had opportunities of becoming sufficiently well acquainted with the state of things at Constantinople, where he resided fourteen years; and from whence he made occasional excursions to the Asiatic Provinces, and to the islands of the Archipelago. He also spent about fifteen months at Odessa on the Black Sea; and he further informs us, that he enjoyed "a familiar intimacy with the most respectable of the foreign ministers and their interpreters; a long and not unemployed leisure, and a knowledge of the languages of the country sufficient for the purposes of ordinary communication:" hence, certainly, he might be enabled to discriminate with greater accuracy than the inexperienced reader, between the imaginary and the real in the relations of former writers. Our author names several of the national representatives at the Porte, as guarantees of the truth of his assertion; and adds a letter to himself, from Mr. Tweddell, who died on his travels,

(at Athens) as a proof of the personal esteem of that truly respectable but unfortunate traveller.

We agree perfectly with Mr. T. that "it requires a long familiarity with the usages of the country, and experience in the manners of the inhabitants, to be able to discriminate between what is genuine and habitual, and what is adventitious and adulterated:—to observe the same conduct in different persons, to compare it in its various operations, and to identify it under dissimilar circumstances before it could properly be incorporated with that mass of peculiar habits which constitutes the national character, and from which particularities and individual features are to be excluded." The very influence of the despotic form of government in the countries under consideration, so different from that of our own country, renders indispensable a long and intimate knowledge of individuals, and repeated opportunities of studying the manners freely. External behaviour (does it deserve so harsh a term as *hypocrisy?*) is constrained to accommodate itself to public circumstances; and it is not at first that a spectator can distinguish effects of habit and necessity from those of natural disposition. Is it any wonder, then, that different travellers should see, and having seen, should describe, different effects, arising from so powerful a cause?

If Mr. T. "in representing foreign manners," has really "divested himself of national prejudices," he has done more than many writers whose works we have perused: he professes also that, he has endeavoured to avoid those expressions of *malevolence* which sully the pages of preceding Christian writers." This is commendable: for, however unworthy or ridiculous certain of the Mahometan practices and principles may appear, when submitted to the examination of impartial reason, yet even these do not justify malevolence: while, there are others that we should not hesitate in recommending to the emulation of some who pride themselves on the appellation of "Christians." We acquit Mr. T. therefore, of *malevolence* against the professors of the religion of Mahomet: but, whether he ought to be acquitted of want of candour towards writers whose works he censures, is not equally clear.

To accuse any man of "*studied* misrepresentations, *falsifications* of which the author himself was conscious, and arguments rendered specious *in order to mislead;*" is a serious undertaking. These are charges implying such great depravity in the party, that we willingly refrain from a more intimate investigation of such ungrateful particulars. We may add, that we have often found striking diversities of opinion, amounting almost to apparent contradictions, capable of solution by close examination, or by reference to the original subject: and we *must* hope better of writers who acknowledge their performances, and are men of credit and repute. We cannot think they would premeditatedly assert *the thing which is not*, "in order to mislead" those readers whose confidence they solicit by the very act of publication. Misconduct of this description approaches in its nature to the execrable cruelty of wilfully "misleading the blind."

Mr. T. divides his work into nine chapters. The first is a general view of the manners, arts and government of the Turks; these the writer describes under various particulars, as learning, husbandry, manufactures, architecture, medicine, commerce, &c. The second chapter treats on the rise and progress of the Ottoman power, including the system of Turkish government, the state of the conquered population, the policy of expelling the Turks from Europe, with the probable consequences to Britain. The constitution of the Ottoman Empire, with the administration of civil and criminal law, the military force of the Ottomans, the finances of the empire, the state of religion and manners, the treatment of the sex and domestic economy among the Turks, follow in their order: and the last chapter treats on the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia. Among such a variety of subjects some will of course, be more interesting than others; and the author will have had opportunities of examining some more closely than others. We have already observed that Mr. T. differs from preceding writers; but, without attempting to reconcile their differences, we shall set before our readers such extracts as may do justice to the work, and exemplify the entertainment and information which it contains.

The political circumstances of the times give a predominant importance

to the military, the naval, and the financial state of the Turkish empire. Our selections will, therefore, relate chiefly to these particulars. This we regret, without being able to avoid it. Mr. T. is the first person, so far as we recollect, who has attributed the cessation of the Turkish conquests to the introduction of gunpowder; yet, it may be truly said, that this discovery by changing the art of war, has enabled other nations to acquire a superiority in military skill, which has been greatly to the disadvantage of the Turks.

Mahomet the Second, during the siege which terminated in the conquest of Constantinople, employed modern artillery, the secret of which had been revealed to him by a Dane, or Hungarian, of the name of Urban. But, whatever advantages the Turks may have momentarily derived from it, I consider the invention of gunpowder as the principal obstacle to the progress of the Turkish power, and the chief cause of its decline.

From the heroic ages to the days of chivalry, bodily strength, and skill in the use of arms, had constituted the perfect soldier. But, though art and tactics gave a disciplined army a prodigious advantage over multitudes and untaught courage, and though experience, even then, had shewn that the event of a battle depended more on the powers of the mind than on corporeal exertions; yet war was less a science: it neither could be studied in privacy and retirement, nor could a nation keep up the martial spirit in a long enjoyment of repose, or retain a familiarity with military exercises sufficient for an emergency. The interval of peace between the first and second Punic wars had made the Romans inferior to the Carthaginians, and the luxuries of Italy in a short time enervated the victorious armies of Hannibal. But, on the discovery of gunpowder and the introduction of fire-arms, the boiling courage, whether the effect of physical or moral causes, whether from strong nerves and high spirits, or patriotism or religious fanaticism, which before had given to one soldier a superiority over another; the excess of bodily strength, which alone, in some instances, had constituted the hero; lost their advantages: and a steady and obedient courage on the part of the men, coolness and deliberation on the part of the officers, became the virtues of the soldier. The individual efforts and desire of distinction, which formerly were encouraged, and had produced such great and surprising effects, were now to be checked and restrained; and it became erroneous or criminal to overstep the line traced out for the general conduct. The impetuosity of the Turkish soldiers could ill brook such restraints: and the feeling of individual worth concurred with the memory of their illustrious ancestors to endear to them their ancient habits and modes of warfare. They possessed the adventurous, though not the gallant, spirit of chivalry, and, like the knights-errant, regretted that personal prowess was made subservient to an invention, which gave to artifice and cowardice, an advantage over skill and valour. Busbequius had noticed the aversion of the Turks from the use of fire-arms, and their preference of ancient weapons; but he could not at that time deduce the consequences which have flowed from their prejudices.

That writer gives an instance in which to be overcome by fire-arms, was thought no disgrace by a Turkish soldier. In another chapter Mr. T. describes the former and the present order of battle adopted by the Turks, and notices the opinion of their officers on the change.

Their ancient order of battle was to form a kind of pyramid, the point of which was presented to the enemy. Few vacancies were left in the main body of the army, as the evolutions were chiefly made on the wings. The *serden guiechdi bashi* at the head of his desperadoes, consisting of about a thousand horse taken indifferently from the *capiculy* or the feudal troops, always formed the extreme point. They were supported by the beylerbeys of Romelia and Anatolia; the first on the right, and the second on the left, at the head of the European and Asiatic troops. The pashas commanding the militia of the distant provinces occupied the middle space. The grand vizir, with the infantry and artillery, formed the centre of the base; the timariots and zaims, the extremities; and a corps de reserve, composed of spahis, terminated the whole. With this arrangement they marched to the attack, or they received the shock of the enemy. The *serden guiechdi* animated each other with their war shout of *Allah, allah*. If after three repeated charges they failed in making an impression on the enemies line, they spread out to the right and left, and opened a greater front, which in like manner gradually enlarged itself if it became necessary. If they succeeded in breaking the first battalions, they took in flank those who had not been exposed to their onset.

It is said to be from the jealousy of the other troops, who frequently saw the vanguard carry off all the honour of the victory, that this order of battle was changed for that of a crescent; and to this alteration their own chiefs have attributed the ill success of the Ottoman arms.

The Turkish method of warfare is described by a traveller, who observed it during the last year of the war against Austria and Russia

The Turks, he says, who are represented as not possessing common sense in military affairs, nevertheless carry on war with some kind of method. They disperse themselves about, in order that the fire of the enemies battalions or artillery may not be directed against them: they take their aim with admirable precision, and direct their fire always against men collected in a body; masking their own manœuvres by their incessant firing: sometimes they intrench themselves in ravins or hollows, or conceal themselves upon trees; at other times they advance in several small companies, consisting of forty or fifty men, carrying a banderole or little flag, which they fix onwards in order to gain ground: the most advanced kneel down and fire, and fall back to reload their pieces; supporting each other in this manner, until upon an advantage, they rush forward, and advance their standard progressively. Such is their constant method; the different small bodies carefully observing a line or order in their progress, so as not to cover each other. The repeated shoutings and cries of *Allah* encourage the Mussulmans, and together with the immediate decapitation of the wounded who fall into their power, produce an effect which sometimes alarms and disheartens the Christian soldier.

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Enthusiasm and the hopes of reward or plunder formerly collected and held together the great bodies of men, whom the Ottoman sovereigns were enabled to call into the field: but now, as it has been justly stated, if their enthusiasm do not even evaporate during the preparation for the expedition, it seldom survives their arrival at the camp, where they soon learn the difficulty of conquering, and the greater probability of being overpowered and plundered by the infidels. Upon a declaration of war, all the inhabitants of a district, from sixteen to sixty, are summoned to join the standard of the pasha, and to rendezvous at a certain place. The feudal soldiery join from duty, and the obligations of their charter; but the national militia consult their inclination, both as to the nature, and the term of their service. If they like the war, or the commanders, they join the army; but are not, even then, obliged to serve out the campaign. The feudal institutions were once considered with justice as the chief support of the empire: but the services of neither militia can now be depended upon when required, nor are they as advantageous, when obtained, as they formerly were. There is a general disinclination to the military service, and the obligation to remain in the field is not permanent even upon the feudal troops. Their expeditions are regulated by the festivals of the Christian saints, George and Demetrius, whom they denote by the names of Hydyrliz and Cassim. A soldier is punished by mulct or disgrace, who delays to join the army beyond the twenty-third of April, old stile; but having served to the twenty-sixth of October, the judge of the camp cannot refuse him his certificate, and he may return to his home without being subject to pain or penalty. This radical defect, according to the modern system of warfare, vitiates, or rather annihilates, the utility of the institution.

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An indiscriminate censure has been passed on the whole body of janizaries, from an observation of that part which is only nominally attached to it. Their degeneracy is differently accounted for; by some it is attributed to their being for the greater part married and settled; to their practising mechanical arts; to their being allowed to exempt themselves from military service for money, or under various pretences; to their enrolling their children in their company or *oda*; and to their being enervated by the luxury of the capital and weakened by indolence. But individually considered, the janizaries are in no respect inferior to the Christian soldiers, either in bodily strength, in the capacity of supporting fatigue, or in promptitude of obedience to their officers. The luxury of the capital, the least luxurious in Europe, can scarcely have an enervating effect on men, whose pay, even when augmented by the profits of labour, can with difficulty procure them the necessaries of life. I rather impute their present inferiority to the insufficiency of the constitutional laws of their establishment, which, from the prejudice against innovation, it has been found impossible to new-model, and which did not provide for future improvement, proportionate to the progress of European tactics. Their ancient discipline has been relaxed from an experience of its insufficiency; and their past reputation has now no other support than native valour and enthusiasm, dispirited and overawed by the wonders of modern warfare, and the acknowledged superiority of European sciences. The sultans themselves have been accused of bastardizing and rendering contemptible the corps of janizaries, by cutting off the most eminent of their leaders, and supplying their places with the meanest creatures of their court, and by introducing among the soldiery men occupied in the lowest employments, and stained with the most infamous crimes, till at length they have succeeded, in extinguishing every spark of that fire which they dreaded.

We learn indeed from history, that the power, and consequent insolence, of the janizaries have frequently excited in the sultans apprehensions as to their personal safety, and have induced them to attempt by secret and insidious measures to weaken their authority, or even to abolish the order.

Mahomet the Fourth, urged by similar motives of jealousy, is said to have given the first

mortal blow to the power and reputation of the janizaries. By the advice of his grand vizir Kioprili Oglu, he connived at the introduction of abuses into their establishment. The daily exercises of the different companies were no longer rigorously enforced, nor the reviews at stated periods regularly observed. The soldiers relaxed into indolence: they consumed in sloth and dissipation the hours which ought to have been devoted to discipline and the military duties: they even quitted the laborious exercise of arms to follow mechanical or other lucrative occupations.

We have placed these articles together, in order to enable our readers to judge of the present state of the Ottoman army. The Janizaries are its pride and boast, whether, in comparison with European armies, the constitution of their corps will justify pride and boasting, let the candid judge. We speak not so much of their disposition and prowess as individuals, as of the vices inherent in their arrangement, and general establishment, as a military body destined to permanent service. Some account of the Turkish navy may properly follow that of the army.

Their navy now consists of several good ships, built by Europeans, or from European models, but manned by people unaccustomed to the sea. They have not yet formed any plan for educating and training up seamen, though the Propontis is well adapted for naval evolutions, and might be made an excellent school of practical navigation. Their officers, not having passed through the different ranks, merit no higher estimation than the common men; indeed almost the whole business of the ship is performed by the slaves, or by Greeks who are retained upon wages. Those accustomed to the strict subordination, and punctilious formalities established in the armies and navies of other European powers, may smile perhaps at hearing, that the captain of a man of war has been cuffed in public by the admiral's own hand for a slight offence. I remember too to have seen a journal kept by an Englishman, (an adventurer who served on board the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea, during a cruise in the year 1790,) which contained the following remark: "This day the admiral amused himself with playing at chess on the quarter deck, with a common sailor."

I went on board some ships of war on their return from a cruise in the Black Sea, in the year 1790, and certainly saw a confusion which it is impossible to describe. It was a perfect *bazar*, or market place, and shops were erected all round the between-decks, with no apparent intention of removing them.

If it be asked, whether these disadvantages may not be counterbalanced by the efficiencies and vigilance of government, our author enables us to answer such inquiries by the following description of the mode in which the chief offices of the state are procured. When money effects every thing, and merit effects nothing, what can be expected?

All the officers of government owe their appointment to the sole favour of the sultan, without respect to birth, talents, services, or experience of business. They are deposed or punished without the liberty of complaint or remonstrance; and, at their death, the state inherits their property. Such is the constitution of arbitrary power: but the immediate appointments of the sultan must necessarily be confined within the narrow circle of his personal acquaintance, which scarcely extends beyond the limits of his palace: the nomination to offices is consequently delegated to his ministers and favourites. It is a fact of public notoriety that governments of every description are sold at the Porte: they are held for the term of one year only, and at the ensuing *bairam* the leases must be renewed, or transferred to a less parsimonious competitor. In the public registers the precise value of every important post under government is recorded; and the regular remittance of the taxes and tribute is the only acknowledged criterion of upright administration. If the stipulated revenue duly enter into the coffers of government, no enquiry is made whether it has been collected by harsh or by lenient measures, whether it has been extorted by tyranny and oppression from a wretched and diminished population, or willingly contributed from the superabundance of private wealth, as a homage to virtuous administration. Hence it is that governors of distant provinces, availing themselves of the resources of their districts, have, in frequent instances, so firmly established themselves as to resist efficaciously the right of the sovereign to eject or dispossess them.

This last remark leads us to consider the sources of the Turkish revenue; with the defalcation which it suffers from the defection of its own officers in some of its most important provinces.

The finances, says Mr. T. in the calculation of which violence and extortion always formed a principal part, are now, from the loss of wealthy provinces, and the defection and rebellion of pashas, insufficient for the ordinary expenditure of the government; and they seem incapable of being improved, so as to be sufficient for the support of a regular standing army, by any constitutional means, or by any means which the people, instigated

by turbulent and ambitious leaders, would not efficaciously oppose: so that notwithstanding the efforts of the Porte towards ameliorating their military system and introducing European improvements, there is little ground for expecting that they will ever again bring their armies into the field, on this side of the Bosphorus, against a foreign enemy, unless impelled by despair, or aided by a powerful ally. To oppose a rebel in a distant province, a neighbouring pasha must be stimulated by the allurement of conquest and plunder, or incited by rewards and the promise of new dignities. The governor of an insignificant fortress, at no very great distance from the capital, not long ago insulted the government, almost at the gates of the seraglio, and baffled the utmost efforts of the Porte: and the late Capudan Pasha Hussein was compelled to sacrifice his own honour, together with the dignity of the sultan, to the humiliation of treating with a revolted subject: and, at this time, there is no province in Rumelia, where troops of licentious banditti do not annually intercept the caravans, interrupt communication, plunder the husbandman of the fruits of his labour, and reduce the country to a solitude.

Mr. T. adds in a note,

I have travelled through several provinces of European Turkey, and cannot convey an idea of the state of desolation in which that beautiful country is left. For the space of seventy miles, between Kirk Kilisé and Carnabat, there is not an inhabitant, though the country is an earthly paradise. The extensive and pleasant village of Faki, with its houses deserted, its gardens over-run with weeds and grass, its lands waste and uncultivated, and now the resort of robbers, affects the traveller with the most painful sensations.

Such is the present state of the public concerns of this empire. We shall add a few notices of a less official nature; but, for much which we had marked for selection we must refer to the work.

Our readers frequently observe in the newspapers, accounts of fires at Constantinople; but as the *language* of such incidents is not in itself very intelligible, we shall insert Mr. T's explanation of it.

In the capital, inaccessible as the sultan personally is to the complaints of his people (since all memorials on what business soever ought first to pass through the hands of the grand vizir,) his attention is notwithstanding sometimes aroused by the clamours, and other unequivocal proceedings of his turbulent subjects.

The method which is most commonly adopted, and which I have seen followed up with the most persevering obstinacy, is to set fire to different parts of the city: when it is discovered from their frequency that these fires are not accidental, the sultan feels alarm, enquires into the cause of the public discontent, discovers it through his emissaries from public conversation, and is ultimately compelled to yield to the wishes of the factions.

Our author devotes a considerable portion of his work, to the description of the domestic manners of the Turks. Many of his remarks are just; yet, we think, we perceive a deficiency in some of them. Those to whom the subject is new, will not after perusing these pages rise with clear ideas of all they contain. Neither has Mr. T. the happy art of painting personal character by a few striking outlines. His account is rather general than minute; but, if less lively than some writers, he is not the less safely to be credited. It is but just that our domestic readers should find something more suitable to their taste than political discussions; and for this reason we shall quote a passage or two, descriptive of the private manners of the people.

In a Turkish house there are no chambers exclusively appropriated as bed rooms: the usual way of sleeping is on a light mattress, which is spread on the sopha or in the middle of the chamber, and sometimes in the gallery, according to the season of the year and the temperature of the weather. Neither men nor women lie down completely undressed, but have night-dresses, resembling, except in the inferior quality of the materials, the under clothes which they wear in the day. The bed-furniture, which in its greatest perfection consists but of a quilted coverlet, a sheet, and a pillow, is laid up during the day in a closet or press which every chamber is provided with. Every room in a Turkish house serves for every purpose; and the furniture in all differs only in fineness of quality or richness of ornament. The sopha extends round three sides of the chamber on a frame raised a few inches from the floor. The *minder*, or mattresses, as well as the cushions, are stuffed with wool, and smaller cushions for the more distinguished guests are filled with cotton. The *mucat*, or covering, is of woollen or silk stuff, bordered with a deep fringe; and the cushions are of velvet, or of gold and silver tissue. The floor is covered, according to the season, with carpets or Egyptian matting, except a small part near the entrance where the *papuches*, or slippers are put off. The use of chairs and tables is almost unknown. The dinner is served up on a large circular tray of copper, tinned, which is placed on a low stool, at a corner of

the sopha, and the guests sit round it cross-legged, the youngest or least honourable sitting on cushions placed on the floor. In the ladies' apartments the *tanndur* usually occupies the corner of the sopha during the winter months, and besides being used for warmth, answers all the purposes of a table and a toilette. In most houses there is no chimney except in the kitchen. Persons of rank or property easily brave the severity of the winter in their spacious apartments, wrapt up in the most costly and comfortable furs: sometimes a chafing dish, called *mangal*, is placed in the centre of the chamber; but the use of the *tanndur* is general in the boudoirs of the harem.

Its heat, which is confined under coverlets, is moderate and agreeable; but being unequally diffused, and directed chiefly to the legs and feet, besides injuriously affecting those parts, disposes the body more easily to catch cold.

The *tanndur* is in the form of a table, of the height of two or three feet, with a bottom on which is placed a chafing dish of earthenware or copper, containing a small quantity of hot ashes. The company sit around it with their legs under the carpet or quilted coverlet, which is thrown over it. D'Ohsson supposes that European ladies would willingly adopt it, and would experience less inconvenience from the moderate heat of the *tanndur* than from the brisk action of the chimney-fire.

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The European, familiarized with the idea of the natural equality of the sexes, looks with pity on the situation of the women, throughout the Turkish empire, and almost the whole continent of Asia: he sees them degraded from being the associates of man and the softeners of his manners, to the rank of the mere creatures of his will and the slaves to his appetite. Controlled in all their inclinations, restrained in all their actions, watched over with indelicate observance, and forcibly constrained to regulate their life and behaviour, so as to obtain the partial, and slightly determined, favour of an imperious, and perhaps a detested, master; exposed to insult and caprice, to the torment of jealousy, or the hopelessness of ungratified desire; in some instances, torn from their parents, from the guardians of their infancy, and the companions of their youth, cut off from hopes, innocently but imprudently indulged, exposed to sale like the inferior classes of animals, and fluctuating, according to the will of their lord, between the situation of his servant or his mistress. In the most favourable point of view, the woman's situation appears little enviable: her husband, though constant in his affection, and dear to her from motives of gratitude and duty, is her only male acquaintance; and he must of necessity be frequently absent from her. She cannot be seen abroad with him, nor he remain constantly at home with her; his occupations or his amusements will draw him from the listless and unvaried scene of the *harem*; while his wife, without any knowledge of literature or the arts, has no relief but in the duties of her household and family. The care of her person, more than personal comfort requires, must be irksome, since, however adorned, it can excite no other passion than envy in female bosoms.

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The manner of purchasing slaves is described in the plain and unaffected narrative of a German merchant, which, as I have been able to ascertain its general authenticity, may be relied upon as correct in this particular. He arrived at Kaffa, in the Crimea, which was formerly the principal mart of slaves, and hearing that an Armenian had a Georgian and two Circassian girls to dispose of, feigned an intention of purchasing them, in order to gratify his curiosity and to ascertain the mode of conducting such bargains. The girls were introduced to him one after another. A Circassian maiden, eighteen years old, was the first who presented herself: she was well dressed, and her face was covered with a veil. She advanced towards the German, bowed down and kissed his hand: by order of her master she walked backwards and forwards in the chamber to shew her shape and the easiness of her gait and carriage: her foot was small, and her gesture agreeable. When she took off her veil, she displayed a bust of the most attractive beauty. She rubbed her cheeks with a wet napkin to prove that she had not used art to heighten her complexion, and she opened her inviting lips to shew a regular set of teeth of pearly whiteness. The German was permitted to feel her pulse, that he might be convinced of the good state of her health and constitution. She was then ordered to retire, while the merchants deliberated upon the bargain. The price of this beautiful girl, was four thousand piastres.

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In a general survey of the Turkish empire, there are perhaps as few unmarried persons of either sex, as in other countries; so that the seclusion of women does not appear to operate as an impediment to matrimony: for though ambitious men defer their domestic establishments till they have advanced or secured their fortunes, yet the husbandman, the artisan, and the tradesman, generally contract marriage as a preliminary to their settling themselves in business. Indeed it would not be allowed to an unmarried man, or which is considered as the same thing, to a person who has no woman in his family, to keep a house and an independent establishment in Constantinople. The evil then extends no farther, than to restrain girls from

general conversation, and to confine the attention of wives to their conjugal duties. It cannot by any means be complained of as a hardship upon the women, or a partiality to the other sex.

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The Turkish women are beautiful, though their beauty is of a different character from that of women in the northern climates of Europe. Their dress, when abroad, is little calculated to expose to advantage the elegant proportions of shape, which when young they possess, but from various circumstances in their manner of living, do not so generally preserve as the women of the other parts of Europe.

Restricted as the women are to a partial intercourse with people of either sex, it is not to be expected that the fashion of dress is subject to such continual variations as in the Christian part of Europe: and, as the taste of the country is less refined than with us, the women have not yet learned to substitute neatness for magnificence. Their dresses are made of the richest stuffs of India and Cachemire, which being too costly to be frequently changed, and incapable of being washed, continue in use for a much longer period than they can possibly preserve the freshness which delicacy requires. Another indispensable article of elegant dress in all seasons is fur: but an animal substance, which is in a state of continual decay, however it may display the riches of the wearer, is ill calculated to convey an idea of delicacy.

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It is known that the Grand Signor from an indeterminate number of female slaves, selects his favourites, who are distinguished by the title of *cadinn* and by some authors are limited to seven. The mother of a boy is called *hasseky*, unless the boy die, in which event she descends to her former rank. The *cadinns*, or wives, of a deceased or deposed sultan, are all removed from the Imperial harem to the *Eski Serai*, a palace in the middle of the city built by Mahomet the Second; except the *Validé Sultana*, or dowager empress, the mother of the reigning sultan, who has her liberty, a palace, and revenues to support a suitable establishment. But the *Hassekies*, or those who have a son living, are treated with marked respect, as, in the natural order of events, they may become *Validé*. The title of *Sultana*, though from courtesy it may be given to the *Hassekies*, is, strictly speaking, appropriated to the empress dowager, and the sons and daughters of the Imperial family. All the other ladies of the Seraglio are comprehended under the general name of *Odaliks*, or *slaves* of the household.

The last chapter contains a copious, and apparently a correct, description of the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia. We have perused it with considerable interest; and regard it at the present juncture, as a valuable accession to our knowledge of those countries. They have not only been the seat of action between the Russian and Turkish armies, very lately, but, they are likely, in all probability to become the cause, the scene, and the object of contention, of still more considerable enterprizes. We regret that our limits confine us to a single extract.

The capital city of the principality of Wallachia is Bukarest, and that of Moldavia is Yassy. Bukarest is situated on the Dumbovitza, a small river, not navigable except for floats and rafts; and Yassy is situated on the Baslui, which runs into the Pruth. Both cities resemble extensive villages, rather than the seats of government. In each, the churches and convents form the most conspicuous feature; and the palaces of the boyars, surrounded with their spacious courts and gardens, contrast in an unpleasing manner with the habitations of the people which bespeak the utmost misery. The walls of the religious houses are covered with grotesque representations of saints, and the histories of their miracles. The churches are heavy and inelegant buildings, bedecked, in their inside, with pictures which, though they may perhaps inspire devotion, yet more certainly tend to vitiate the taste and judgment. In the cathedral church, a throne is erected for the prince, and another, somewhat lower and less elegant, for the princess. The monasteries and convents, being surrounded with solid and lofty walls, serve as retreats to the inhabitants in times of danger, and secure the most valuable property of the merchant from fire and plunder. The houses of the principal boyars are built for the most part in brick, plastered and white-washed. It was formerly the custom to cover the roofs of the houses with shingles, but the use of tiles is now become more general. The principal rooms are heated, as in Russia, Poland, and Germany, with stoves. The *bazar*, or general market, consists of several streets covered with a shed: the shops are numerous, and are generally well supplied with merchandize and wares of every kind. There are also shops in several of the principal streets, but the most numerous, and the most frequented, are the taverns and cellars, in which the common people become familiarized with the practice of every kind of debauchery, and the inordinate use of wine and ardent spirits.

*A Letter to the Right Honourable the Earl of D***, on the Political Relations of Russia,* in regard to Turkey, Greece, and France; and on the Means of preventing the French[from]establishinga permanent Control over Russia: with Strictures on Mr. Thornton's Present State of Turkey, &c. By William Eton, Esq. Author of a Survey of the Turkish Empire, of Materials for a History of the Maltese, &c. 8vo. pp. 140, price 4s. Cadell and Davies, London, 1807.

In our review of Mr. Thornton's volume, we have hinted at his *marked* difference of opinion from Mr. Eton: and we are not surprized that a gentleman who values his character as a writer and a politician should reply to such accusations as those made against him by Mr. T. Mr. Eton is of opinion that Russian connections with Great Britain cannot be drawn too tight; that the welfare of both countries is intimately blended; and that they may be considered as forming two provinces of the same empire. He therefore sacrifices the Turks to the aggrandisement of Russia, and favours the establishment of the Russian naval power on the Black Sea. He is, in fact, an Anti-Ottoman. Mr. T. is for preserving the Turks, and letting them retain their present possessions in Europe. We remember, fifty years ago——but, what signifies the opinion of fifty years ago? circumstances change so rapidly that it is not safe to quote what was admitted as undeniable fact fifty weeks ago, we therefore, shall not take any part in this debate. We know that our decision would decide nothing: and, believing that an all-wise Providence superintends the affairs of men, and not only *can*, but *does*, bring good out of evil, we assure ourselves that the hurricane which at present desolates the European continent will produce events that shall amply compensate to succeeding generations the miseries endured by their progenitors.

We shall endeavour to give our readers an idea of Mr. E.'s pamphlet, by stating, that he draws a very honourable picture of the Russian character and disposition, of the court, and of the peasantry: of the church, too in principle, and of the clergy in practice, also of the Greeks, whom he heartily desires to see liberated from the Turkish yoke. He extracts numerous paragraphs from Mr. T.'s book; and exposes several misapprehensions and misquotations: he corrects not a few of what he deems errors in Mr. T. some of which amount to inconsistencies, and vindicates his own statements given in his "Survey of Turkey," &c. ——— We recommend this pamphlet to Mr. T.'s readers; and so dismiss the querulous department of this article.

But, in all Mr. Eton's writings we find information of a description too valuable to be lightly passed over; and we embrace the opportunity of the pamphlet before us to state a few particulars as to the importance and qualities of Malta, of which Mr. E. is well able to speak from personal observation and reflection.

It is a well authenticated fact, known to every inhabitant of Malta, that while our honourable and confiding country was about to deliver up the island, in pursuance of the treaty of Amiens, the perfidious government of France had determined to seize it, but by its impatience providentially occasioned a full discovery of the plot.

Russia finds that she never can become a naval power in the Baltic; because when that sea is not frozen up, and by the time her fleet can manœuvre in it, the weather becomes fine, the waves smooth, and there is little or no night. Such a sea will not make seamen. In the Black Sea, on the contrary, they can navigate the whole year; and all the articles of shipbuilding are at hand, which cannot be carried to the Baltic but at a great expence.

All the great rivers, which run through the provinces that produce naval stores, fall into the Black Sea; so that these stores there descend rapidly with the current, and at a small expence. To the Baltic ports, they go partly by land carriage, and the other part of the road chiefly against the stream; while many of them pass by such circuitous and unfavourable courses, as to be often two years on the road, particularly masts to Riga and iron to St Petersburgh; all, however, in one single season come to the ports of the Black Sea.

A just sense of these advantages, has induced the Russian cabinet to turn its whole attention to the Black Sea. Canals, ports, and cities, have suddenly appeared; and vast sums of money have been expended on these works.

Is all this without a view? It is confessed, at the court of St. Petersburgh, that Russia is determined to become a naval power in the Euxine, and she has already become so to a considerable extent. But, without being in possession or able to command the passage

of the Dardanelles, all this will be to her of no utility.

While we hold Malta and preserve the dominion of the sea, we have nothing to fear. Malta enables us to block up both the Russian and the Turkish fleets, to guard the entrance of the Adriatic, the Faro of Messina, and the passage between Sicily and the Barbary coast—in fine, to put a naval chain across the Mediterranean.

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The value and the produce of land in Malta (and the soil of Lampedosa is much richer) is greater, I believe, than the writer thinks, and requires fewer hands to cultivate it. The produce in Malta is, in general, 40 to 50 times the quantity of wheat sown. The seed time is from the middle to the end of December: it is reaped in May or June. The succession of crops is, where there is water, barley; then cotton, sown in May and gathered in September; afterwards wheat. Cotton is left sometimes two years in the ground. The best corn land lets at about 9l. 4s. an acre. The worst, with only two inches depth of soil on the rock, at 18s.

The following is part of Mr. E.'s *postscript*. We are not extremely sanguine on behalf of Grecian professions:—We believe the French intended to *assist* their plans against India, even with military assistance, by the occupation of Egypt; and, we conceive that if the Turks are driven from Europe, their Asiatic governors will not long acknowledge the power of such Ottoman Sultans as late years have produced. That empire will crumble.

Events so rapidly succeed each other, that, even during the printing of these few sheets, considerable changes have taken place on the continent.

Can we see without shuddering, the French masters of the Adriatic—holding the key of Greece, and fixing themselves in a position that enables them to march an army by land to the Dardanelles, and to shut up the passage against Russia, if the emperor Alexander refuses to enter into the views of Napoleon to their full extent? They are now in possession of the finest ports, inaccessible to hostile fleets—of inexhaustible forests of the best oaks, of which a great quantity was carried to Toulon before the revolution.

If Russia cannot extricate herself, and very soon, from this situation, she must, for a long time, submit to the dictates of the new lord of the continent.

The Greeks have repeatedly declared, that knowing all the misery which had ensued to every people who had admitted the French into their country even as friends, yet, with their eyes open they would receive them—they would invite them, if Russia and England did not liberate them from the yoke of Turkey, to which they were determined no longer to bend their neck.—This was again told me in December 1803, at St. Petersburgh, where they had confidential agents; and this is not mere assertion; I can prove what I advance.

The only resource we have left, the only post where we can make a stand is Malta; our fleets from thence may block up the French in the Adriatic. IF THE PEOPLE ARE WITH US, Malta may raise corn sufficient for its consumption. If we are well with the Greek islands, we may get provisions thence. Our exertions must be directed to liberate Russia.—At Malta, we must *stand between* her and France.—[Comp. Pan. Vol. I. p. 105]

The French, by invading Egypt, could never have projected sending an army by the Red Sea to attack India. They had no naval force. Their object, undoubtedly, was to open, and secure a channel for their future commerce to India.

It is now, indeed, known, that other forces from France were to have been landed at Scandroon, (Alexandretta) which is but 90 miles from Aleppo, whence to the banks of the Euphrates the distance is less than 50 miles; and that as many troops as could be spared from the Egyptian army, were to have joined them. The inhabitants of the mountains, between Scandroon and Aleppo, are Curds, inveterate enemies to the Porte. From Aleppo to Bagdad, the march of an army is attended with no difficulty. The country is full of flocks and herds, and the inhabitants independent of the Ottoman Porte. From Bagdad, the route is to Ispahan; and if the French be well with the Persians all difficulties are overcome.

I have mentioned these matters because the French, being now become masters of the Adriatic, will have but a short run to Scandroon. Here again the value of Malta, as affording a station to watch the enemy at the entrance of the Adriatic, appears in a new and a strong light.

If the French really intend to invade India, they never will send the army, for that purpose, to Egypt; it must go by Aleppo, round the Great Desert, except they have a superior naval force to carry it some part of the way by sea, without fear of molestation.

Were the Turks driven out of Europe, and their force concentrated in Asia, and consequently the rebellious provinces reduced to obedience, they might then possess power to prevent any European army marching across their country towards India; and, therefore, those who set a high value on our Indian possessions, ought to see with satisfaction the expulsion of the Turks from Europe by the Russians.

Histoire de l'Anarchie de Pologne et du Démembrement de cette République, &c. History of the Anarchy of Poland and of the Partition of that Republic, followed by Anecdotes on the Revolution of Russia in 1762. By A. Rulhière. 4 vol. in 8vo. p. 278. Paris, 1807. Desenne.

POLAND, though it has been for some time extinct as a kingdom and a political power among the sovereignties of Europe, yet presents an object of interest to the politician. The memory of their ancient liberties is not lost among the natives, and though the ingenuous must acknowledge the vices of their former establishment, yet some aspiring mind and extensive genius may arise to whom the task of establishing a constitution free from those vices, may not appear insuperable. Bonaparté when at war with Russia undertook to restore the independence of Poland; and those who put confidence in their foresight do not hesitate to say, that the present Duchy of Warsaw contains the rudiments of that restoration: but, as the indemnities for the sacrifices to be made by Austria and Russia, in that event, are not yet conquered from Turkey, the entire execution of the plan is postponed, till convenience serves.

But there is another view in which the former constitution of Poland is interesting to Britons. The evils of anarchy are not sufficiently known, and consequently not sufficiently dreaded, by the forward and impetuous among us. To those who object to an hereditary representative of the nation, we recommend the following picture of an elective monarchy; to those who complain of government by a majority, because the minority may be in the right, we recommend for consideration the absolute unanimity of the Polish diet: and those who think the powers of a representative cannot be too extensive, we advise to reflect on the events which have attended the use of the *liberum veto* in Poland. In short the importance attached to past events as lessons, and to speculations on the future as anticipations, imparts to the present performance a character which well entitles it to attention, and indeed to distinction.

This is among the rare instances of posthumous works on which the fame of their authors may safely be rested. The only production of M. R. published during his life, was an elegant but inconsiderable poem on *disputes*. This, with some other loose poetical tracts, occasionally read among chosen friends, had established his reputation as a man of wit, had procured him a seat in the French academy at its late restoration, and had even induced the French government to grant him a pension to enable him to prosecute the present work. By it he appears entitled to a rank among eloquent writers, and even, perhaps, among great historians, a class of authors which has ever been scarce in French literature.

The history of the partition of Poland begins, properly speaking, at the accession of Catherine II. to the throne of Russia. But, to enable the reader fully to understand the various parts of this great event, it was necessary to unfold the inherent vices of the Polish constitution; and this M. R. has done in a masterly manner, in the beginning of his work. He observes, nevertheless, that the *liberum veto*, or the right of opposing, and effectually preventing, the deliberations of the diet, which each member individually possessed, was less destructive of order, than might be supposed at first sight, so long as the Poles retained a portion of that ferocity of manners, which is not incompatible with a certain degree of civilization. For then a thousand swords raised over the head of the opponent, often reestablished unanimity; and a deputy must certainly have been actuated by very urgent motives to venture the exercise of a prerogative which was attended with so much danger. But, when refinement of manners had rendered an appeal to the sword less frequent, oppositions increased, and were often grounded on the most frivolous pretences. The evil was augmented, when, the form of government, becoming more complicated by the extension of political connections, and by the progress of refinement, diets composed of deputies, or *nuntios* of each palatine province, were almost always substituted to general diets.

From that time the deputies who had positive orders from their constituents to oppose certain resolutions, consented only to those measures which interested their own provinces, and they persisted the more steadily in their opposition, as

death perhaps awaited them on their return, in case of disobedience to the mandates they had received. Hence arose a systematic plan, as in many other assemblies, to divert the diet from the true subject of debate, by proposing questions vain in themselves, but well calculated to inflame the mind, and thereby to lose in senseless tumult the whole time fixed for a session. The king, to obtain those resolutions absolutely necessary for the business of the state, had nothing to oppose to such baneful practices, but patience and obstinacy: often he would not dismiss the assembly, till hunger, want of sleep and entire exhaustion had subdued the resistance of those unruly opponents.

Under the reign of Ladislaus IV. says M. R. the last day of the diet had passed, and nothing had been concluded: the king would not dismiss the assembly; and on the other hand, an ancient law, with a view to prevent too long sittings, and to proportion their duration to that length of attention of which men in general are susceptible, forbade to treat of any affair by candle-light. The diet therefore remained in the dark, every one taking his rest, sitting in his place; and thus exhibited a spectacle which the most fabulous romances never dared to imagine; a senate, and a diet, constitutionally assembled, every member asleep in his place, and the whole presided by a king, asleep on his throne.

This state of things naturally afforded the neighbouring powers numberless opportunities of interfering in the affairs of Poland. They had means always ready to suspend the deliberations of the diet, and to prevent a unanimity of measures, which might baffle their designs. In such numerous assemblies as the diets, a nuntio could always be found, willing to sacrifice the welfare of his country to his personal interest; and so successfully did Russia, Prussia and Austria, avail themselves of this nefarious traffic, that during the whole reign of Augustus III. which was thirty years, all the resolutions proposed in the diets of Poland met with opponents, and every one of these assemblies was dissolved, without coming to any conclusion. During all this time, there was no legal power to authorize the collection of taxes, to watch over the expenditure of public money, or the maintenance of the army. The king and the senate, compelled to act without the sanction of the diets, were every day stretching their power beyond the legitimate bounds. Magistrates could with impunity commit every kind of vexation; and the violence of arbitrary power was exerted even in the midst of anarchy, qualified with the name of independence.

To remedy all these evils, the Poles had only one resource sanctioned by the constitution, when the state was in danger, that of forming a general league, under the authority of a chief, chosen by the nobility. Unanimous consent was not necessary in those assemblies; every thing was decided by the majority of votes, and these confederations like the dictatorship of Rome, were paramount to all the authorities of the state, which they superceded. But, the dictatorship at Rome gave new strength to the government, whereas the Polish confederations broke suddenly all ties between the nobility and its chief, armed the several authorities against each other, and Poland could not be saved from anarchy but by rushing into civil war. This dreadful alternative did not intimidate the ambitious and powerful family of Czartorinski: they had formed the plan of such a confederation under the protection of Russia, and had already gained over to their party a considerable number of the nobility, but their schemes were suddenly frustrated by the undaunted firmness of Mokranouski, who made his way through the crowd in the place of the meetings, and even tore the act of confederation, already signed by 130 senators, and by the grand general himself. Mokranouski, in common with all true patriots, felt the vices of the constitution, and wished for a remedy, but he scorned the threats and promises of Russia, and dreaded its baneful interference in the affairs of Poland; he waited with a most heroic patience, for the time when all the factions, compelled by the same fears, should unite for common safety. Such is a faint picture of the critical state of Poland, at the accession of Catherine II. to the throne of Russia. The part of M.R's work from which we have extracted it is a masterly performance, inferior to no composition of the kind.

The death of king Augustus, at length afforded the Poles an opportunity of remedying the abuses introduced under his reign; and of legally reforming the vicious part of their constitution. Such were the wishes, and the hopes, of a few real patriots. But the greater number of the

nobles saw nothing in the troubles of an *interregnum* but a favourable opportunity of advancing their private fortune, by disguising their ambitious designs under the appearance of zeal for the public welfare.

The foremost among those dangerous citizens were the Czartorinski, already mentioned. To the numerous enemies who knew, or suspected their designs, they opposed a powerful interest, their high rank, their splendid talents, and the protection of the Czarina, who had promised the throne to their nephew, Poniatouski. They indulged the hope of ruling the weak mind of that young man, and of reigning under his name; their ambition was flattered with the prospect of reestablishing order in the state, by diminishing the power of the nobility, and depriving the Poles of their most dangerous prerogatives, thereby increasing the power of the crown, and fixing it, perhaps, in their family.

Never had the troubles which at all times preceded and attended the election of a king, burst forth with such inveterate hatred, and at no period had the factions possessed such powerful means. Poniatouski, relying on the favour of the Czarina, solicited from her fresh troops in order to inforce his pretensions. Violence presided at the elections of deputies, or nuntios, and when the members chosen in those tumultuous assemblies arrived at Warsaw, the scene passing in that capital, struck them with terror.

All quarters of the town, all the streets, were filled by a multitude of armed men, totally unconnected by discipline, Turks, Tartars, Hungarians, Russians, Prussians, Poles, from every province. Two or three hundred different military uniforms were to be seen. Warsaw appeared as a neutral town in the midst of several contending armies: however it still maintained all the external appearances of peace. Neither the circulation of interior trade nor the navigation of the river was interrupted; the shops were still opened, and goods, as usual, were displayed to public view. Boats laden with corn peaceably navigated the Vistula, and workmen were quietly erecting the bridge which was to communicate with the electoral camp. Almost all these men continued to call one another *brethren*, according to the dialect of the Slavic language; but they were secretly preparing their arms for the contest, unmindful of that ancient and sacred custom, which forbade them to sharpen their sabres in their civil discussions. Each of the Russian ministers had a train of artillery in the yard of his palace. Three generals of that nation were in the town, with numerous retinues, and their soldiers, encamped or cantoned in small corps in the neighbourhood, daily came to purchase necessaries without tumults. — At the same time, the country people were flocking to Warsaw, as to a place of refuge; and bringing their moveables, flattering themselves that there they might be saved from the rapacity of that soldiery.

We are forced by our limits, to omit the second part of this description, which paints in glowing colours, the moral state of Warsaw, at this momentous crisis. The views of the Czartorinski, and of Russia, were no longer doubtful. In vain, did the undaunted Mokranouski protest against the opening of the diet; in vain did the bravest and most independent nuntios, take up arms, and leave Warsaw, in presence of the Russians, who dared not oppose their retreat. The remaining deputies, composed of the zealous friends, and of the timid adversaries, of the Czartorinski, proceeded to an election, which the presence of Russian troops on the Polish territory was itself sufficient to annul.

Under such ominous circumstances, Count Poniatouski was unanimously proclaimed King; Sept. 7th, 1764. But four thousand nobles only attended this mock election, instead of eighty thousand, usually present on those occasions; and, according to the Poles themselves, the ceremony of his coronation, was considered as a funeral pomp, in which they mourned over the loss of their laws, and constitution.

Previous to the election of a king, the Czartorinski had carried their plans of reform into execution. By the changes they had introduced into the constitution, they had succeeded, in spite of the opposition of Russia, in lessening the power of the great officers of state, which left the King but an empty shadow of authority; and in rendering almost impossible the use of the *liberum veto*, which they had not been allowed to suppress entirely. Poland was on the point of being indebted to them for a constitution less democratic, contrary, it is true, to the wishes of the majority, and established by unjust means, but sufficiently strong to save the country from the rage of factions, and from a foreign yoke.

Far different were the views of Catha-

rine; hardly was Poniatouski seated on the throne, ere she set about overturning the new regulations, by all the nefarious intrigues of modern diplomacy, assisted by the terror of her arms. She sought all the means of incessantly diminishing the strength of Poland, of creating fresh occasions of trouble, and of exhausting in civil wars that remaining strength which might have saved the country from her grasp. After eight years of unequal struggle, the Poles, still animated with the love of independence, but disunited, and opposing only a blind courage, to the discipline of their ferocious opponents; abandoned by all Europe, after the unsuccesful interference of the Turks, saw part of their wasted country pass under the dominion of Russia, Prussia, and Austria; and that unprincipled partition sufficiently announced, what they were to expect from those rapacious neighbours, who, accordingly, shared the remainder of the country among themselves, twenty years afterwards.

Such is rapid view of the principal events which are unfolded in M. R's work, with many interesting particulars. The unparalleled situation of Poland, the contrast between the manners of the Russians and those of the Poles, afford a fair scope to the talents of this able writer. But, he seems to have indulged with peculiar complacency, in drawing the characters of the personages which figure in his work. The patriotic Poles, the misguided Czartorinski, are represented in their true colours. Catharine herself, Sultan Mustapha, Maria Theresa, Munich, and several other historical characters, appear in a point of view far different from that under which they have been usually considered. As a specimen we shall give M. R's opinion of Peter I. whom he mentions only occasionally.

Most nations are perpetually in contradiction with themselves, because their manners have been altered by foreign influence, and, to the beholder, they present only an unconnected picture, but the actual jarring extremes in the manners of the Russian people, exceed the most extravagant conception. Primitive poverty and Asiatic luxury, Jewish superstitions and the most unbridled licentiousness, a stupid ignorance and the mania of fine arts, insociability in a court of gallantry, the pride of a conquering nation and the duplicity of slaves; academies among an unlearned people; orders of chivalry in a country where even the word *honour* is unknown; triumphal arches, trophies, monuments in wood; a consciousness of their inferiority, and the persuasion that they rival in every respect the glory of the most celebrated nations: such is, after half a century, the result of those astonishing works of Peter I. because, he never thought of giving laws to his people, because he left them all their vices, and hastened to call in the arts, before he had reformed manners. I behold the scattered materials of a magnificent building, injured and blackened by time, before they have been used according to their intention, because an improvident architect prepared them on an unsuitable scale, and, in consequence of this error, the work, though scarcely raised above its foundations, exhibits already a confused scene of ruins.....

What remained after that celebrated reign, was not a civilized empire, as the panegyrists of Peter incessantly repeat, but a ferocious people armed with all the arts of war.

We conclude by observing, that M. R. has been by far too lavish of these *sketches* of character, the usual resource of mediocrity. No personage appears on the scene, though for a short time, without M. R's attempting, which he ought to have disdained, to draw his *portrait*, and these are so multiplied, that they often interrupt the narration very disadvantageously.

M. R. is liable to censure on another account (to which Tacitus also is liable,—it is noble to err in such company). He attempts too much to dive into the deepest recesses of the heart; and to discover there the latent motives of action, of which the individual himself was frequently unconscious. In this he often shews much ingenuity, but he sometimes wanders in idle conjectures, or in subtle metaphysics. Even an inattentive reader may lose, in the mode, the thread of events. M. R. gives also too much weight to the reports of ambassadors, who mostly see nothing in affairs but the part they have acted, *quorum pars magna fui*, and whose testimonies should be received with caution.

Notwithstanding these blemishes, which we should have passed unnoticed in an ordinary writer, M. R.'s work appears to us highly commendable, and places him among the most able historians.

We should add, that death overtook M. R. in the execution of this work. The two last books have been composed by the editor, after the author's manuscript notes; this task required a more skilful hand.

The Peacock "At Home:" a Sequel to the Butterfly's Ball. Written by a Lady, and illustrated with elegant Engravings. pp. 16. Price 1s. Harris, London, 1807.

THIS entertaining little work was caused by the success of Mr. Roscoe's "Butterfly's Ball," and the "Grasshopper's Feast." It is said to be the production of Mrs. Dorset, sister to the late Mrs. Charlotte Smith. The following is the exordium, by which our readers will perceive the style of the authoress, and the consequent flutter of the winged tribe.

The Butterfly's Ball, and the Grasshopper's Feasts,
Excited the spleen of the Birds and the Beasts;
For their mirth and good cheer—of the Bee was the theme,
And the Gnat blew his horn, as he danc'd in the beam.
'Twas humm'd by the Beetle, 'twas buzz'd by the Fly,
And sung by the myriads that sport 'neath the sky.
The Quadrupeds listen'd with sullen displeasure,
But the Tenants of Air were enrag'd beyond measure.
The PEACOCK display'd his bright plumes to the Sun,
And, addressing his Mates, thus indignant began;
"Shall we, like domestic, inelegant Fowls,
"As unpolish'd as Geese, and as stupid as Owls,
"Sit tamely at home, hum drum, with our Spouses,
"While Crickets, and Butterflies, open their houses?
"Shall such mean little Insects pretend to the fashion?
"Cousin Turkey-cock, well may you be in a passion!
"If I suffer such insolent airs to prevail,
"May Juno pluck out all the eyes in my tail;
"So a Fete I will give, and my taste I'll display,
"And send out my cards for Saint Valentine's Day."
—This determin'd, six fleet Carrier-Pigeons went out,
To invite all the Birds to Sir Argus's Rout.

After describing, in elegant verse,

The ruffling of feathers, the pluming of coats, &c.

we are pleasantly entertained with the singing, dancing, and card parties of the visitors, not forgetting the history of the supper:

Where they filled all their crops with the dainties before 'em,
And the tables were clear'd with the utmost decorum.
When they gaily had caroll'd till peep of the dawn,
The Lark gently hinted, 'twas time to be gone;
And his clarion, so shrill, gave the company warning,
That Chanticleer scented the gales of the morning.
So they chirp'd in full chorus, a friendly adieu;
And, with hearts quite as light as the plumage that grew
On their merry-thought bosoms, away they all flew....
Then long live the PEACOCK, in splendour unmatch'd,
Whose Ball shall be talk'd of, by birds yet unhatch'd:
His praise let the Trumpeter* loudly proclaim,
And the Goose lend her quill to transmit it to Fame.

Mirth and Metre: consisting of Poems, serious, humourous, and satirical; Songs, Sonnets, Ballads, and Bagatelles. By C. Dibdin, Jun. of Sadler's Wells. pp. 260. Price 5s. Vernor and Co. Poultry, 1807.

MIRTH and Metre! well, we are friends with each, separately, why should we not welcome them in company! Mirth has many agreeablenesses which Wisdom itself does not despise; and Metre is an old acquaintance, formed in the days of our youth, and has cheerfully beguiled our idle hours. We incline, therefore, to treat Mr. Dibdin favourably, since we acknowledge a predilection for those who introduce him. He considers his work but as "a Volume of Trifles;" he does not suppose it to be exempt from errors, and his intention extends little further than to "raise the smile of the Gay, without exciting the frown of the Grave." The work is light enough; the songs have a better effect in singing and acting than in reading; but those who love laughter, will not stay to examine too critically what has made them laugh; neither shall we. The gloomy months of winter, in our climate, require something cheerful by way of antidote, and what better can they have than Mirth and Metre?

* The Agami, or Trumpeter, a native of America, remarkable for a singular noise, resembling the instrument from which it takes its name.

As a specimen of Mr. Dibdin's Metre, we shall select the first two poems in his volume; as a specimen of his Mirth we select his Tax upon Income; and, as a specimen of his Loyalty, we add the last of his songs; and then, surely he will not complain of meeting in our Review with any severity.

MODESTY.

There is, the Botanists all say,
A plant that, cautious, shrinks away,
And shuns the hand's least touch;
Fearing the smallest sullying stain
That from the contact might remain:
Sweet Modesty is such.

Contamination thus her dread,
The maiden, blushing, lifts her head,
And, timorous, smiles to day;
Tenacious of her spotless fame,
Beneath th' oppressive eye of shame
She droops with sad dismay.

The diamond, though of ample worth,
When first 'tis drawn from mother Earth
Presents no charm for sight;
But when it leaves the Artist's hands,
What admiration it commands,
Array'd in all its light!

As to the diamond is its glow
Doth Modesty in women show,
An equal proof of worth;
Beauty itself must cease to be
Without the charm of Modesty,
'Tis that which gives it birth.

Though drooping lies the fallen rose,
A soft, mild, tint its leaves disclose,
And delicately charm;
Thus ever-blooming Modesty
The loss of beauty will supply,
And with attraction arm.

O, cherish, then, with timorous care,
Your greatest ornament, ye fair!
And prize it while ye 've breath;
By that preserv'd through age's space
Beauty shall smile on every face,
And yield alone to death!

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INFANCY.

Sonnet.

O Infancy! thou envy of the crowd!
For thou feel'st not the tauntings of the proud;
Exempted art from all the hopes and fears
Whence lean Solicitude but smiles in tears.
Secure from all Temptation's magic snares,
Rapt in unconsciousness, thou can'st not sin;
While all around thee, groaning with their cares,
Despairing droop, thou smil'st at peace within;

Yet I but pity thy imbecile reign;
Unconscious life is but a dream of death:
Beshrew the dastard who can covet breath,
To wear his spirit in a passive chain!

Sprung from a God, with energy be mine
Of bounteous zeal to prove my source divine!

. . . . . .

TAX UPON INCOME.

Ye quidnuncs so queer, who thro' politics trudge it,
And mumble each crust of the minister's budget;
Of all the various ways he discovered to link 'em,
Don't you think he did the job in the Tax upon Income?
How the great folks must come down with the clinkum,
" When the gem'man he goes round for the Tax upon Income."

'Twould be droll if this tax tythe-in-kind should be collected,
Then from lawyers, you know, justice couldn't be expected!
The proctors their payment in testaments they'd make it,
The doctors pay in physic—but who the deuce would take it?
I'll tell you who we'd give it to, 'twould save us all our clinkum,
The gem'man, who, &c.

Should the gem'man ask the barber's tythe he'd lather him, may hap, Sir;
The cobler too, for tythe-in-kind, would give his worship strap, Sir;
The baker'd give him short weight whene'er he chose to call, Sir,
Except the baker was churchwarden, then he'd give him none at all, Sir,
For we know no more what churchwardens do with the clinkum,
Then the gem'man, who, &c.

Our cits are worth so many *plumbs*, our nobles too including,
Their contributions sure would make a national plumb-pudding;
Of which our foes to get a slice would try, ne'er doubt the question,
But they find our British dumplings too hard for their digestion;
And but for these, cook'd by our tars, we'd have but little clinkum,
For the gem'man, &c.

May the incomes of the rich ne'er be taxed by venality;
But the incomes of the poor enlarg'd by their liberality;
When the income of war shall our taxes increase, Sir,
May the score be wip'd off by the income of peace, Sir;
And till then may our tars make our foes find the clinkum,
For the gem'man, &c.

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THE BRITON'S ALPHABET.

A stands for Albion, the Queen of the Main;
B for the Britons she boasts in her train;
C the Corsican emp'ror, invasion who drums;
D for the drubbing he'll get when he comes.

E stands for the Ensign of Britain unfurl'd;
F for her Fleets which defy all the world;
G both for Gauls and their Gun-boats will tell;
H for the Heroes who'll pepper 'em well.

I stands for Invasion, which won't stand at all;
K stands for our King, who stands up for us all;
L for Liberty stands, and our King will defend it
From M—that's the Murd'rer of Jaffa, who'd end it.

N was Nelson, whose name Britons hallow with pride,
O is Ocean, on which for his country he died;
P our Press at whose freedom friend Bony looks grim;
But attacking it, Q's a *Quietus* for him.

R means our Roast Beef, which no Frenchman shall touch;
S is Sir Sidney, who'll shew 'em as much;
As our Tars and their Triumphs T nobly appears,
While V stands as glorious for brave *Volunteers*.

As our Wooden Walls W may claim some renown,
Which our foes, to invade us, must climb, or knock down;
Then X, Y, and Z, mean my song's at an end,
As all Frenchmen will be who to land here pretend.

. . . . . .

EPITAPH ON A GOLD FISH.

Its thoughtless moments quickly told.
Here lies a Fish whose scales were gold;
But the rich prize could not from death
One moment stay its fleeting breath!

Reader, on Gold then ne'er depend,
At best a weak and faithless friend!
But seek that treasure which can save
Beyond the all-devouring grave!

A Grammar of the French Language; or a New Method of learning to speak and write French, &c. Intended for the Use of Schools, and Scholars of either Sex. By L'Abbé Grandmottet, Professor of the French Language and Belles Lettres in Caroline College, Brunswick. 8vo. pp. 255. pr. 7s. London, Didier and Tebbett, 1808.

ANOTHER grammar! exclaims the author in his preface: such is the general outcry, whenever something new of this kind appears. Booksellers delight in no wares but their own: Authors, or rather their friends, pretend that the subject has been already unfolded, simplified and exhausted; that every thing has been said, and that too in the best and most proper manner; as to Teachers, they are daily more and more puzzled how to make a choice; and as to Parents, they see nothing in a new publication of this kind but an additional expense; and poor Children, lost in wonder, sigh for that method which is to exempt them entirely from the trouble of study.

This, we think, is anticipating, pretty nearly, all the secret motives of those interested criticisms to which new publications are too often liable; as we are, however, utterly strangers to such private considerations, we shall candidly state that of all the numerous publications intended to facilitate to the youth of this country the study of the French language, this in our opinion seems to be the best calculated to attain that end, and in the most direct and most easy manner. To this we might add, that we have witnessed the success of this method on pupils of moderate capacity, and that the real progress they made in a short time, was greatly superior to any thing of the kind we had witnessed before. While critics thus pass sentence on the merits or demerits of publications, readers usually expect to know the motives in which such judgments originate; but to explain these would lead us at large into examinations and statements of the author's plan. We have however serious objections to grammatical discussions, because, although they may be useful, as we readily acknowledge they are honourable, yet they seldom offer much interest; and we refer such as are inquisitive on the subject, to

the Abbé's able Preface, in which he gives, *en passant*, salutary and needful advice to parents on the choice of French teachers.—We have formerly spoken our sentiments on the same subject, [Comp. Panorama, Vol. I. p. 743] and we see no reason to recall the cautions addressed to the public, as we are well persuaded that this country, especially the metropolis, swarms with spies to, or adherents of, our inveterate enemy; who, though foreigners, have much too general admission among our unsuspecting countrymen.

Characteristic Anecdotes of Men of Learning and Genius, Natives of Great Britain and Ireland, during the three last Centuries, indicative of their Manners, Opinions, Habits, and Peculiarities; interspersed with Reflections, and Historical and Literary Illustrations. By John Watkins, L. L. D. 8vo. pp. 552. bds. 10s. 6d. Cundee. 1808.

In looking over this volume, we were much gratified by the renewal of an acquaintance with many of our old favourites. We have not found them with "new faces;" but they stand before us, divested of much of that frippery, and masquerade dress, in which they have been too frequently presented to us. To speak plainly, Dr. Watkins, in sketching the respective characters of Addison, Coke, Butler, Bacon, Congreve, Dryden, More, Prior, Selden, Shakespeare, Milton, and many others, has happily succeeded in presenting us with "a correct picture of the mind and the manner, the dispositions and the habits of the man;" and, should his performance meet with the success which it deserves, we shall be happy to witness an addition to his biographical labours.

Nouveau Dictionnaire, &c. a new Dictionary of Simple and Compound Drugs, by Lemery. Corrected and enlarged by Morelot; 2 vol. with 20 plates, Paris, 1807.

This work contains the French, Latin, officinal, common, and systematic names of plants; their classification according to the system of Linnæus, the orders of Tournefort and Jussieu, with mention of such parts of them as are useful in medicine and pharmacy; their various powers, doses, &c. with a history of animals and minerals according to their characters given by Cuvier, Lamark, Brogniard and Hauy.

The Stranger's Guide through London; or a View of the British Metropolis in 1808: equally useful in the Counting-House, and on the Road; presenting an Historical and Descriptive Sketch of the Capital of the British Empire; its Civil and Military Government; Administration of Justice; Commerce and Population; Public Buildings; Curiosities and Antiquities; Exhibitions and Amusements; Literary, Philosophical, and Charitable Institutions; and every Object deserving of general Notice; Systematically arranged. With full and accurate Lists of Public Offices, London Bankers, Inns, Taverns, Coffee-Houses, Stage-Coaches, Wharfs, Hackney-Coach, Watermens', and Porters' Fares, Tax Tables, &c. &c. To which is added, a New Commercial Directory, or, Register of the most respectable Names connected with the various Branches of the Arts, Manufactures, and Trades, carried on in London. By William Carey. 3s. 6d. bds. pp. 400. Cundee. 1808.

Copious as is the title-page to this little volume, it by no means exceeds its contents, which are numerous, and greatly diversified. The work commences with a brief historical sketch, and description of the present state, of London. From his incidental observations, the compiler appears to be a man of considerable information. He has executed his task with care; and, as far as we can judge, with fidelity. The volume is neatly executed, and contains several useful tables, not to be found elsewhere. A small plan of the metropolis is prefixed.

We are glad to find sentiments formerly expressed by us, supported by the remarks of this sensible writer. They might be disregarded from a puritan, perhaps from the pulpit, but, when writers on general subjects, introduce them, the most incredulous must believe that the evil they complain of is notorious.

"We cannot dismiss the subject of our established theatres, without adverting to the scandalous breaches of decorum

which prevail in the audience departments. The frequenters of either Drury Lane, Covent Garden, or the Haymarket theatre, must be aware that we allude to the admission of prostitutes, to every part of these houses, excepting what are denominated the *dress* boxes. That these unfortunate women have a right to be admitted, on the payment of their money, will perhaps, be concluded by some; but, on the other hand, the respectable part of the company have a right, not to be insulted by the language and gestures of the stews. It is notorious that numbers of husbands, and fathers of families, will not suffer their wives or daughters to visit the theatres, solely from consciousness, that, were they to enter their contaminated walls, their eyes and ears must be exposed to the most shocking obscenity. We beg leave to ask the managers of the London theatres, whether all the unfortunate women alluded to actually *pay* for their admission, and whether many of them are not regularly *franked* in for the purpose of attaching the dissipated men of fashion, and clerks and shop-men who endeavour to pass for gentlemen, to the nightly orgies of the play-house? If this be really so, we would seriously recommend it to the managers, to reform the infamous abuse; and as the acquisition of money must be their primary object, we doubt not that they would be gainers by the reform; for though there would be less *half* price company in the theatres, the houses would be better and more respectably filled, by those who would pay *whole* price for their evening's entertainment.

"We think that the agents of the *Society for the Suppression of Vice*, having the promotion of virtue *really* in view, might be most advantageously employed at the theatres, and other places of public amusement."

An Authentic Narrative of the Proceedings of the Expedition under the Command of Brig. Gen. Craufurd, until its arrival at Monte Video; with an Account of the Operations against Buenos Ayres under the Command of Lieut. Gen. Whitelocke. By an Officer of the Expedition. 8vo. pp. 224. Price 10s. 6d. With three Maps. London, for the Author. 1808.

As the question arising from the unfortunate termination of our expedition to South America, is before a proper court of enquiry, we should not deem it our duty to enter at any length into the events of that transaction, nor into the motives which might influence the conduct of the commander, even if a *complete* history of events were before us. We must take the word of the present writer for his character as an *officer* in the British army: without that assurance, some might not have discovered it. He is no partizan of Gen. W. neither does he appear to have had such distinct views of the *whole* of the operations, as to qualify him for bearing evidence of any great weight on the subject. The best part of his book is the voyage to the Cape, and his description of the southern regions: yet this contains little that we did not know before. The account of Buenos Ayres is not very satisfactory: but by the help of the plates a tolerable notion may be formed of the principal occurrences, by those who have not had access to superior information. His character of Gen. Liniers is very advantageous to that active and intelligent officer.

The Modern Geographer, being a general and complete Description of Europe, Asia, Africa and America, with the Oceans, Seas and Islands, in every Part of the World, &c. With Notes Historical, Critical and Explanatory. By F. W. Blagdon, Esq. Vol. I. containing North and South America. 8vo. pp. 621. Price 13s. Whellier, London 1807.

We find no difficulty in believing that political circumstances induced the author of this compendium to depart from the customary order of geographical works, and to devote his first volume to America. Whether, if the antient world be displeased with this the first attempt of the kind, to place a younger rival before her, Mr B. will be able to make a satisfactory apology to the elderly lady, we have our doubts; and we leave him to clear himself as well as he can. We must do him the justice to say, that he has taken advantage of the latest intelligence from the Continent on which he treats; and we have seen no reason to impeach his correctness, in any article that we have perused. Considered as a volume of geography of which America is

the subject, it is more copious and satisfactory that this division of geographical works usually is. It presents pictures of the people and their manners, by description, with greater attention than many others; and the book is the better for it, as a *reading* book. We cannot however, express any great satisfaction with the plates, to say nothing of the maps, an article which is always useful; we observe that the *figures* are selected from late voyages to the Pacific Ocean, and have but little, if any, reference to America; yet competent authorities are not wanting on the subject of the Indian tribes of America; as Mr. West, or Mr. Copley can evince. Others might have been found in Clavigero's Mexico; or even in the Peru, published by Phillips, to which Mr. B. has had recourse.

Our limits do not allow us to do any thing like justice to the contents of this volume by extracts; we therefore shall not attempt transcription. A volume of this work is published every four months: so that the whole will be completed in the course of the present year. The order intended, is Vol. I. America: Vol. II. Asia: Vol. III. Africa: Vols. IV. and V. Europe.

The Literary Annual Register, or Records of Literature, Domestic and Foreign. Charles Taylor, Jun. Editor. Vol. I. for 1807. 8vo. pp. 600, price 14s half bound. Taylor.

To exhibit a general view of the progress of literature, of science, and of the arts, is the object of the present undertaking; for this purpose it includes a comprehensive survey of the state of letters, under the following sections;

I. Correct information relative to all works announced, at home or abroad, arranged under their respective sciences, stating their authors, subjects, sizes, prices, and other requisite details.

II. Accounts of all new works as soon as published, in correct abstracts and illustrative extracts, with such other information relative to them as may enable the reader to form his own impartial opinion. This follows the same arrangement as the preceding department. So that the professor of every science may immediately receive all necessary information relative to his own particular line of study.

Such is the plan of the work: the execution of it is very creditable to the talents and industry of the editor. It contains by far the most complete view of *foreign* as well as of domestic literature, which has come under our notice. The reader is not to expect professed criticisms, or opinions given by the editor in the nature of a review: tables of contents, with abstracts or extracts from the principal works recorded, are allowed to speak for themselves, and exemplify the subject treated on, with the general plan adopted by the author, his style, and manner. The number of works so abstracted is nearly 600; of which about one fourth part is foreign. The whole comprizes about 1000 works; with information of their authors, number of volumes, sizes, and prices, classed under their respective sciences.

We are certainly under great obligations to the first projector of bibliographical catalogues, a species of publication which has met with much favour from the learned, and which the present times have patronized with great satisfaction. The volume before us may be partly referred to that class of literature, though superior in its nature and management. We recommend this undertaking to the attention of the numerous reading societies which are established among us, as well as to individual readers, it being well calculated to guide their selection. It will also be found extremely useful as a companion to the collector of learned works, and as a reference book for the library. It is continued in monthly numbers, as well as in annual volumes.

Address to the Nobility and Gentry of the Church of Ireland, respecting Tythes; with a Candid Inquiry into the practicability of substituting any other Mode of Subsistence and Maintenance for the Clergy. By Theophilus. Third Edition. 8vo. pp. 120. Price 2s. 6d. Hatchard, London. 1808.

This work was first published in 1786, and its contents are *peculiarly* applicable to that period; though we deny not, that the subject on which it treats, with many remarks that it contains, are at all times of importance. It supports the institution of Tythes. The writer's abilities are respectable.

LITERARY PROSPECTIVE.

Mr. Harding has in the press, and it will appear in the course of February, a new edition, on the Cultivation and Preparation of Hemp; as also, of an article, produced in various parts of India, called Sunn, which, with proper encouragement, may be introduced as a substitute for many uses to which Hemp is at present exclusively applied. Compiled from various authorities, by Robert Wissett, Esq. F. R. and A. S. Clerk to the Committee of Warehouses of the East India Company. Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 905.

The Rev. Richard Cecil, Minister of St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row, is preparing a Memoir of the late eminent Rev. John Newton, Rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, who died on the 21st of December last, aged 82 years.

Mr. Cox will shortly put to press a new and improved edition, in octavo, of his Life of Lord Walpole.

The first folio edition of Shakespeare, published in 1623, is considered by the commentators of this great author as by far the most authentic and valuable; but it has long been so scarce and high-priced, (a copy being worth thirty or forty pounds,) that but very few persons can have access to it. The author of the Diversions of Purley, and many other gentlemen of literary eminence, have suggested the utility of its being reprinted; and in consequence, a copy of this edition has been a considerable time preparing, and is nearly ready for publication. The greatest care has been taken to insure its fidelity: during the time it has been in hand, the printer and editor have had the use of three copies of the original, with the advice and assistance of gentlemen deeply versed in the writings of Shakespeare. It is printed in the common type of the present day, but in arrangement, spelling, and punctuation, is literally and scrupulously, page for page, throughout the volume, an exact copy of the edition of 1623, with all its peculiarities, not a word being added, altered, or omitted.

The Rev. Thomas Rees has nearly ready for publication, a Familiar Introduction to the Arts and Sciences. It will form one volume, and will comprise the fundamental principles of scientific knowledge, simplified, and adapted to the capacities of children and young persons; illustrated by a considerable number of appropriate engravings. Questions and practical exercises, will be appended to each department of consequence.

Mr. Bigland, the author of Letters on History, and other works, is about to publish a History of the World, to be comprised in four closely printed octavo volumes. It will include also a geographical description of the different countries of the globe, and an account of whatever is most interesting in relation to their natural productions, inhabitants, &c.

The Medical and Chirurgical Society will shortly publish a small selection of the most interesting Papers on Subjects relating to Medicine and Surgery, which have been read at the meetings of the society during the last two years.

The second volume of the New London Medical Dictionary, completing that work, illustrated by a great number of plates, will be published in March next.

Mr. Hill of Hinckley, is preparing a work on those Diseases of the Bones which produce Distortions of the Spine and Limbs, in which the medical, surgical, and mechanical modes of treatment will be considered, and the latter mode illustrated by plates.

Nearly ready for the press, in one volume octavo, An Inquiry into the Changes of the Human Body at the Different Ages; containing a concise History of the Natural and Morbid State of the Organs, and the Causes of the General Mortality in each Period of Life: to which are prefixed General Observations on the Changes of Organization in the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms, written in a stile intelligible to general readers, by Thomas Jameson, M. D. Member of the Colleges of Physicians of London and Edinburgh, &c. &c. &c.

A new work has just been put to press, entitled the Medical Mentor, or Reflections on the History, Importance, Objects, and Difficulties of the Healing Art; consisting of a series of letters from an old physician to his son, during his collegiate and other studies, preparatory to his engagements in the active duties of the profession. It is to comprise a History of Physic; a View of the Present State of Medicine and Medical Practitioners; an Account of the Qualifications necessary for the Profession; with a General View of the Education and Preparatory Studies best adapted to Qualify the Pupil for the Discharge of its Duties; together with a Variety of Miscellaneous Remarks on Subjects connected with the Practice of Physic and Medical Science in general.

The first part of the third volume of Mr. John Bell's Surgery, containing Consultations and Operations, is now ready for publication.

Mr. Bell has been long occupied in preparing two works, of which the following is a slight account.

I. the Elements of Surgery, deduced from Anatomy, in short aphoristical rules, for

the conduct of the Surgeon in every ordinary accident of ptactice, as well as in every greater operation. On one plate will be represented the various forms of the disease; on the opposite plate, plans of the parts or dissections, and the instruments with which the operation is performed, and in the accompanying text, short rules for distinguishing the nature of the disease, and for its general treatment.

II. A Collection of the most interesting and useful Cases, adapted to illustrate the Aphorisms of Surgery, and the Practice of Medicine, in all organic diseases, selected from the works of learned societies of London, Edinburgh, Manchester, Dublin, &c. and from the greatest masters of the profession in England; as Hunter, Monro, Bailie, Abernethy, &c. The whole will make five octavo volumes. These volumes will be accompanied by short prefaces, introductory of each subject, and marginal notes, explaining each individual case, commenting upon the nature and tendency of the disease, and pointing out the ingenuity, the mistakes, the success, or the disappointments of the original author.

A new edition of Mr. Bell's popular work on the Cow-pox will shortly be published.

Dr. Carpenter, of Exeter, is preparing for publication, an Account of the Structure and Function of the Eye, principally intended to illustrate the arguments contained in the first and second chapters of Paley's Natural Theology. It will be printed to correspond in size and type with that work, so as to bind up with it, if wished by the purchasers.

A new edition of Miss Edgeworth's Irish Bulls, altered, and very much improved, will be ready in a few days.

Dr. Shaw will publish his Lectures on Natural History, delivered last year at the Royal Institution; and they are now in the press. They will be illustrated with plates.

The Village Gentleman and the Attorney at Law, a Narrative founded on Facts, written by a Lady, will soon appear.

The Rev. Robert Bland has nearly ready for publication, Edwy and Elgiva, and Sir Everard, two tales.

Mr. Octavius Gilchrist is printing a few copies, for gratuitous distribution, of the ancient metrical romance of the "Sowdon of Babylone," from the original manuscript, which came into his possession at the dispersion of George Steevens's collection.

Dr. Jamieson's Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language, in two quarto volumes, will appear in a few weeks.

Mr. Walter Scott's edition of the entire Works of Dryden, will very soon appear; and also his poem of "Marmion."

John Weyland, Jun. Esq. author of a Short Enquiry into the Poor Laws, will shortly publish a Letter to a Country Gentleman on the Education of the Lower Orders of Society.

The Rev. J. W. Cunningham has in the press an Essay on the Duty, Means, and Consequences of introducing the Christian Relig on into Asia.

The third and fourth volumes of Sermons, by the late Rev. George Walker, President of the Manchester Society, with a new edition of the first and second volumes, will appear shortly. His two volumes of Essays, Philosophical, Literary, and Moral, are also in a state of forwardness; to which will be prefixed, Memoirs of his Life.

A volume of Sermons, by the late Archdeacon Paley, will shortly be published.

Mr. Bingley has nearly ready for publication, in two small volumes, the Economy of a Christian Life; consisting of maxims and rules of religious and moral conduct, taken from the Sacred Writings.

The Rev. Josiah Pratt, editor of the Works of Bishop Hall, just completed in ten octavo volumes, will shortly publish, in three octavo volumes, the Works of Bishop Hopkins, with a Life of the author, and a copious Index.

The Rev. W. Davy, of Lustleigh, has now completed his System of Divinity, the first volume of which, printed by himself, appeared about twelve years ago. The work extends to twenty-six volumes, and he proposes to publish the whole in a uniform manner, if a sufficient number of friends shall be found to authorise so extensive an undertaking.

Mr. Malcolm is employed in etching fifty plates from drawings made by himself, which are to be accompanied by explanatory and historical pages. The idea of this work has occurred to him from observing that most topographical publications have originated almost exclusively from the same set of antique buildings. Mr. M. intends to seek such new and interesting subjects, as shall not only give the architectural, but the natural characteristics of the place; selected with such a portion of circumjacent landscape, as will be useful in a geographical point of view.

Preparing for publication, a new Modern Atlas, by John Pinkerton: containing 60 maps or thereabouts, engraved in the size atlas, so as to correspond with the celebrated work of D'Anville. The whole expence is calculated at 15 guineas each copy. It will be published in numbers, each containing two maps. Mr. P. professes his intention of great accuracy in the execution of this work.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE REVIEW DEPARTMENT OF THE LITERARY PANORAMA.

In our review of Mr. Chalmers's Caledonia we hinted that not all of its contents could be admitted as unquestionable; and that they would not be entitled to our entire confidence till after they had stood the test of examination. We did not doubt but that some of his countrymen would engage in that duty; and having been favoured with remarks on this subject by an eminent northern critic, we lay before our readers such of them as bear on the main supports of Mr. C.'s hypothesis. —We advise our readers to lay open before them the map of Scotland, which we annexed to our account of the Caledonian Canal. Vol. III. p. 237.—After an Introduction of which our limits forbid the insertion, our correspondent proceeds to observe that,

.....Tacitus, from the memorandums no doubt of his father-in-law, does not relate and describe the campaigns of Agricola, in that remote and unexplored region, Caledonia, but only mentions, and that in a summary manner, their results.

In the 3d year of the expeditions in Britain, A. D. 80, Agricola overran, and ravaged the country as far as *the* Tay: *id nomen æstuario est.* The Britons, struck with terror at the appearance of the Roman fleet, durst not to attack it, though struggling with severe storms. Troops landed from his fleet in different places. It might be fairly presumed, if we were not expressly told, that foot soldiers, horsemen, and marines, were often mingled together in the same camp. Forts were erected, for bridling the country. The fourth summer was employed in taking firm and secure possession of it, no doubt, by the construction of roads, as well as of additional fortresses, and the *usual* modes of the Romans for conciliating and gaining the confidence of the natives.

There is nothing in all this hard to be understood. Agricola marched troops in his progress northward by land. His fleet co-operated with him by sea, in carrying troops, as occasion required, from one place to another, and disembarking the marines usually on board, to join the land forces. He had proceeded as far as the ÆSTUARY or FRITH of the Tay,—that is, he had penetrated into that part of Fife that lies between the Friths of the Tay and the Forth.

And now, says Tacitus, "could any limits have been set to the valour of the Romans, or the glory of the Roman name, they would have found a boundary in Britain. For the opposite Æstuaries of the Forth and Clyde flow so far into the country as to leave only a narrow Isthmus between them. This Isthmus was begun to be fortified*, and all the *hither* (or eastern bay, nearest to the Frith of Tay, of which he had just been speaking, and on the coast nearest to the Roman Empire on the Continent) was in possession of the conquerors, the enemy being removed, as it were, into another island." The southern and eastern coast of Fife might be included in the possession of the Frith of Forth. The possession of a river, or arm of the sea, implies the possession of its coasts, or the districts situated on its coasts. Thus we speak at this day of the Confederation of the Rhine.

From Fife "Agricola passed over in the fifth year of his expeditions, *nave prima*, the ship that led the van of his fleet, to nations hitherto unknown, defeated them in a series of many successful battles, and occupied with his troops that part of Great Britain which looks toward Ireland; that is, into that peninsula or wing of Scotland lying between the Solway and the Clyde, and separated by a range of high and rugged territory from the Merse and the Lothians on the east, which he had already overrun and secured. In the summer of the sixth year he invaded the ample states situated to the north of the Forth, exploring his route beforehand by the aid of his fleet.—The Caledonians attacked the chain of posts by which he had fortified the Isthmus, and in the night surprised the ninth legion, which would have been cut off if timely succours had not been sent to its relief by the vigilant Roman commander. This legion formed one of the three divisions into which Agricola had been induced to dispose his army; being apprehensive lest, if they should remain together in one closely compacted body, his enemies might take advantage of the superiority of their numbers, and their local knowledge, to surround him.—The routes that were followed by these three divisions of the Roman army are not described. We only know that they had advanced beyond the fortified Isthmus, and entered the great plain that intersects the whole of Scotland, in a line parallel to the Grampian mountains, from Dumbarton and Loch Lomond, to the eastern extremity of that ridge of them which dies away in the German Ocean between Stonehaven and Aberdeen.

At what place he crossed the Forth, and how he employed the three divisions of his army, if they were ever parted into different divisions after the attack on one of them, viz. the ninth legion, is not stated by Tacitus, and can only be a matter of conjecture. It is reasonable to suppose, however, that the military eye of the Roman general would direct

* *Firmabatur.*

him to the same route which in subsequent times was followed by all the English invaders from the Northumbrian Egfrid down to the Duke of Cumberland in 1746. There was a co-operation between the Roman, as well as between the English fleets and armies. The Roman, as well as the English general, would take care not to entangle himself among mountains, or morasses, but to have the country through which he passed, clear on both his right and left. It was only in such plains also that he could receive constant supplies of forage and provisions, or that roads could be well constructed for waggons and machines of war.—There can be no doubt therefore that Agricola, like Edward I., Edward III., General Monk, and the Duke of Cumberland, crossed the Forth near, or a little above Stirling. An easy march of one day brought him to the Moor of Ardoch, where the great valley or plain of Strathmore is narrowed to about two miles, by the approximation of the Ochills, to a spur, or elbow of the Grampians, rising by degrees into the lofty summit of BENVOIRLOCH. This is beyond all doubt, the *Mons Grampus* of Tacitus. Here the Grampian mountains advance more boldly and prominently than any where else into the plain country, and this was the fittest place in the whole of the great plain for the Caledonians to oppose the progress of the invading Romans. That the battle was fought here is attested by the striking remains of the great Roman camp and fort at Ardoch, and other military remains in its near neighbourhood, particularly those near Comrie, the VICTORIA of Richard of Cirencester. At the distance of eight miles from the Moor of Ardoch, where the battle was fought between Agricola and Galgacus, a vast ditch or entrenchment, may still be traced, for the space of two miles, and immense cairns of stones, in height, breadth, and length, almost surpassing belief,—the monuments of the Caledonians, who fell in the action.—The station at Comrie, now called Dealginross, received the name of *Victoria*, from the Romans, in consequence of their decisive victory over the Caledonians.—The remains of a vicinal road between Ardoch and the plain of Comrie, on the Erne, are still to be traced in Glenartney, in old books and MSS. written *Glen Britney*.

There is nothing in this account of matters, that is not natural, agreeable to the brief statement of Tacitus, and altogether credible. The popular and commonly received opinion is that the battle was fought on the moor of Dealginross at the north end of the pass of Glenartney. But this narrow could not have been the scene of a contest between so many combatants. All judicious enquirers therefore are agreed that it was fought near the southern entrance into the pass, on the Moor of Ardoch.

But Mr. Chalmers, though he admits that the battle was fought on the moor of Ardoch, rising by a gentle elevation into the south eastern slope of Benvoirloch, gives a very different account of the operations of Agricola in North Britain prior to that engagement. His system is briefly this, "there is no evidence that Agricola ever reached the Tay. The *Tau* of Tacitus was the Solway Frith. To this Tau, or Frith, Agricola pushed his ravages in his third campaign.

"In his fourth campaign, A. D. 81. Agricola explored and overran the mountainous region extending from the Solway to the Friths of Clyde and Forth. In the fifth, Agricola set out from the fortified Isthmus on his expedition beyond the Forth. He directed his course to the narrowest strait of the Forth at Inchgarvey, where he was no doubt met by a *part of his fleet*, which would speedily waft him over this contracted part of the Frith, to the advancing point in Fife, which is now known by the appropriate name of the North Ferry.—Agricola was now arrived among the Horestii, in whose country, Fife, it was that the Caledonian Britons attacked the ninth legion.

Agricola marched from Fife, the hostile land of the Horestii, in the summer of 84 (the 7th of the expeditions or campaigns), with an army equipped for expedition. He in the mean time dispatched his fleet around the coast, with design to spread distraction. He was probably directed in his route by the natural positions of the country, as it was shewn to his intelligent eyes by the course of the Devon. He turned from the right to Glen-Devon, through the opening of the Ochill-hills, along the course of the rivulet which forms Glen-Eagles, leaving the braes of Ogilvie on his left. He now passed between Blackford and Auchterarder, towards the Grampian hills, which he saw at a distance before him as he defiled from the Ochills. CALEDONIA, Book I. chap. 3.

This system of Mr. Chalmers is founded partly in a gross mistake of the Latin tongue; it is inconsistent with itself, as well as with the plainest military maxims.—"The Solway Frith, he says, answers remarkably to the plain meaning of the British *Tau*, which signifies any thing spread out, any extended water, or æstuary; as Tacitus indeed informs us, "Vastatis usque ad *Taum* (Æstuario nomen est) nationibus." p. 104.—But Tacitus does not inform us of any such thing: he tells us, not that *Tau* is the British word for *an* æstuary, in general, but the proper name of that individual river to which, (or the bay of the sea into which it falls,) in his third campaign, or more properly *expedition*, as Taci-

tus indeed calls it, he pushed his ravages. Mr. C. confounds a *proper name* with an *appellative*. When the Latin writers speak of a thing as coming under any class of general terms, or terms common to whole classes of things, they use the words, *vox*, *voco*, vocabulum, or appello:—*nomen*, and *nomino*, denote an individual belonging to a common class, genus, or species; an individual, of which it is the proper and peculiar name. For example, the appellative by which the character or profession of a bard is distinguished: "Quem Barditum *vocant*," Tacit. Germ. Cap. 3. "Manet adhuc *Boiemi* nomen," do. cap. 28. "*Ejus* numinis nomen *Alcis*," do. cap. 43. "Peucini, quos quidam Bastarnas *vocant*," do. 46. "Idque apud imperitos humanitas *vocabatur*," Tacit. Agric. cap. 22.—When Tacitus means to tell us that such or such a thing was called by the Barbarians so and so, he tells us so in proper Latin. For example, "vel ipsorum *vocabulo* Trameas," Tacit. Germ. cap. 6. In like manner had he meant to express that he came to *an* æstuary, which was, by the Britons, called *A Taw*, he would have said, ad æstuarium (vel ipsorum *vocabulo* Taum), or he would have used some other phrase of the same import.

This inattention to the distinction between a proper name and an appellative, has led the indefatigable Mr. Chalmers into a maze of error, in forming a military plan of operations for Agricola; and, as it is on the explanation of *Æstuario nomen est*, that his system rests, it may be proper, not for convincing any Latin scholar, but for the satisfaction of Mr. C. himself, to illustrate still farther the very wide difference between the terms, *nomen nomino*, and *vox*, *vocabulum*, *voco*, and *appello*.—Julius Cæsar, speaking of an annual magistrate among the Ædui, says "quem Vergobretum *appellant*." Bell. Gall. Lib. I. cap 18. In a note subjoined to the Delphine edition, 1706, we are informed, that the chief magistrate of Autun, was called VIERG, even at that day. "Flumen Sabin quod supra *nominavimus*." de Bell Gall. lib. II. cap. 18. Cæsar speaking of a particular town belonging to the Rhemi, says, "*nomine* Bibrax," de Bell. Gall. lib. I. cap. 6. But speaking of a town, or towns in general, he says, "Oppidum autem Britanni *vocant*, quum sylvas impeditas vallo atque fossa munierunt." Bell. Gall. lib. V. cap. 20.

From these observations Mr. C. will be satisfied, that the *Taum* of Tacitus was not the Solway Frith, but the Tay, according to the common and hitherto received interpretation.—Why should not Tacitus, or rather Agricola, be supposed to have been ignorant of the proper name of the Æstuary of the Solway, as of the names of the Friths of the Forth, and the Clyde? or if he judged it to be unnecessary to say any thing more than that he came to certain Friths, or if Mr. C. please, Taus, why did he mention the proper name in two instances, and omit it in one?

The great line, or points of support, for the basis of the triangle in which the Roman generals conducted their operations in Britain, was, not the western but the south and east coasts. This was called proxima *pars Britanniæ**; for the same reason that the Frith of Forth is called, as above observed, *propior sinus*. At a very early period of the Roman government in Britain, the capital of the Romans, the grand mart of commerce, and centre of their military and naval power, was London. Of the fourteen Itinera of Antoninus seven begin or end at London.—In the reign of the Emperor Claudius, forts were erected on the Severn, the Avon, and the Nen; and the country south of these rivers, was reduced to a Roman province. Under Vespasian, the Roman dominion was extended to the north, from Lincolnshire, over Yorkshire, &c. inhabited by the Brigantes.—Just before the arrival of Agricola in Britain, the *Ordovices*, inhabiting North Wales, had thrown off the Roman yoke. The Roman commander in chief, collecting the Roman Legions dispersed in different quarters, marched against them and cut off the greater part of the nation. Without giving the enemy time to recover from this overthrow, he immediately set about the reduction of the island of Anglesey, which had been lost by the revolt of Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni. Being *destitute of ships*, he detached a chosen body of auxiliaries who knew the fords, and were accustomed to manage their arms and horses in the water. Mark the circumstance, that he was *destitute of ships*, *naves deerant*, Tacit. Agricola, cap. 18. —From not adverting to this circumstance, Mr. C. has all along supposed that Agricola, on the *west* coast, was accompanied by his fleet, and that by the aid of his fleet, he crossed the Solway Frith, which he boldly assumes to have been the Tay of Tacitus.—The detection of this fundamental error is sufficient to overturn Mr. C.'s whole system. —Agricola's fleet was stationed on the east coast of Britain, and employed in various excursions along the eastern coast, as far as the Tay. Up to that natural boundary, nations and countries were ravaged, and even beyond these new nations were opened to his view. "Vastatis usque ad Taum (æstuario nomen est) novas gentes operuit," Tacit. Agricola, Cap. 22.—Against these nations it was, beyond the river Forth, at the point where it touches on the Ochills, that Agricola carried his arms northward, in the 7th year of the campaigns, having first dispatched his fleet

* Tacit. Agricola, cap. 14.

to sail northward and make descents on the countries opened to his view beyond the Tay; Angus and Kincardineshire, the country of the Horestii. The fleet having turned the most northerly point of Britain, and discovered the Orkneys, returned to port, *Trutulensem portum*; having sailed along the whole eastern coast of Britain, proximo latere *Britanniæ lecto*. Tacit. Agric. cap. 38.—So that we always find the Roman fleet *on the east* not on the *west* coast of Britain, towards the *Taum* of Tacitus, not the Solway, called Tau, for the first time, by Mr. Chalmers.

All generals, especially in the invasion of unknown countries, are particularly careful to avoid the intricacies of mountains and morasses, and to keep the open plains. Mr. C. wholly inverts this system of conduct. He brings the Romans from Cumberland to the Locher Moss in Dumfriesshire, 12 miles long and 3 broad: through this morass he marches them, through a hilly district into Galloway, and then, turning them back on their steps, for some time, to the east, he gives them a northerly direction through the forest of Ettrick, and the whole of the mountainous country between the courses of the Annan and the Clyde. From Fife, "the hostile land of the Horestii," (in like manner) Agricola, according to Mr. C, led his army to the Grampians, by the course of the Devon. "He turned to the right from Glen-Devon, through the opening of the Ochills, along the course of the rivulet which forms Glen-Eagles." The pass at Glen-Eagles is narrowed to two or three hundred yards, at most, by a stupendous rock on the one hand, and a hill rising suddenly from its base to a considerable height, on the other. Never would thirty thousand Caledonians, so alert and conversant with various stratagems of war as Tacitus represents them, have remained quietly on the slope of Benvoirloch, about three miles in front of Glen-Eagles, and have suffered them to pass through both Glen-Devon and Glen-Eagles unmolested!! The Romans were not more completely surrounded and taken by the Samnites at the CAUDINE FORKS * than they would have been in a narrow and intricate pass through the Ochills.

Our correspondent then proceeds to speak in high terms, of certain other parts of Mr. C.'s volume, observing that his CALEDONIA has confirmed the historical accounts we have, by topographical observations, and that his book will be very acceptable to the Antiquaries of Scotland. But, as we have already expressed the same sentiments, we here close the present communication.

* The narrowest and darkest valley of the Appennines.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir, Jan. 14, 1808.

Depending upon that liberality of sentiment so generally discernible in the pages of your valuable miscellany; I take the liberty to enter a protest against a passage in *Mr. Carpenter's Reflections suggested by Mr. Whitbread's bill*; reviewed in your last number, p. 707; concerning the incompatibility of the office of a clergyman with that of a magistrate; and I do this the more earnestly, because, Mr. Reviewer, you "*perfectly agree*" with Mr. Carpenter in this idea, and consequently there is danger lest Mr. C.'s opinion, sanctioned by your judgment, should obtain that currency in the world to which it is not, as I conceive, entitled.

You say, Sir, that "the appointment of clergymen to the office of magistrate is inconsistent with their sacred character."—I am unwilling to carry your readers so far back; else I could shew you the Deity himself (for ever revered be his sacred name, never lightly to be mentioned), acting in the capacity of CHIEF MAGISTRATE of an entire kingdom;—I mean, during the continuance of the *Jewish theocracy*. Surely that which was not inconsistent with the sanctity of the King of Heaven, can never contaminate the "sacred character" of a clergyman.—Moses and Aaron acted by divine appointment in the plenary character of magistrates; and so did their successors for many years. Samuel, the prophet, proceeded on his circuits regularly.—Afterwards, look at the powers given to the Christian church. Says the great founder of our religion itself, respecting controversies between man and man, such as come under the ordinary cognizance of magistrates at this day; "if thy brother trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between him and thee alone; if he shall hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother; but if he will not hear thee, then take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established; and if he shall neglect to hear them, tell it unto THE CHURCH; but if he neglect to hear THE CHURCH, let him be unto thee as an heathen man and a publican." Here THE CHURCH is the *dernier resort* in affairs which concern the preservation of the peace; I cannot therefore see how the character of a clergyman can be desecrated by acting as a conservator of the peace at this day.

Mr. C. says (p. 707), "I deny that they can be, at the same time, competent parish-priests; the two functions cannot be made to coalesce; they are in direct contradiction to each other; the one being constituted to employ the penalties of the law, and bring the guilty to punishment; and the other, to instruct, admonish, console, and improve the

morals of the parishioners, and by a watchful attention to the conduct of individuals, be one effectual medium to the prevention of crimes."—What is to hinder a magistrate from being a competent, and more than competent parish-priest, an *active*, a *zealous* pastor of the flock committed to his charge? What is to hinder the two functions from coalescing? They are not in direct contradiction to each other. Mr. C. seems to confound the constable, the beadle, or even the executioner with the magistrate. I do not deny but the staff, the whip, the hand-cuff or the halter would be unseemly in the hand of a clergyman; and so they would in the hand of a judge; but I affirm that as there is nothing in the administration of justice which can degrade the judge, so there is nothing in it which can degrade the clergyman; the ermine of the former is not sullied by it, neither is the surplice of the latter defiled.—

"The office of the magistrate, (says Mr. C.) is constituted to employ the penalties of the law——and bring the guilty to punishment." And is it not *also* his office to protect the innocent; to procure recompence for "those whom the wicked mightily oppress;" to see that the poor man has his penny-worth for his penny, his just measure, his just weight; to provide for the pauper in general; to find a nurse for infancy, a refuge for distress, and a safe retreat for decrepitude? Is it not his office to rebuke the reprobate, to punish the sabbath-breaker, to compel the wretch who unthriftily spends his money in the resorts of vice and drunkenness, and leaves his wife and family to starve, to administer to the necessities of her whom he vowed at the altar to cherish, and the wants of those whom nature itself should make dear to him? Is it not *also* the magistrate's office to reclaim the vagrant, to make the servant perform his covenanted labour, and to oblige his employer to compensate justly his toils? Is it not *likewise* the magistrate's office to knit together the ruptured bands of amity, to suppress all litigiousness, and to make friends of those who are at variance? Is it not his office to explain the law of the land to the ignorant, to instruct the uninformed in the nature and sanction of civil duties, and to shew them how human laws attach, by the authority of holy writ, on the *consciences* of men,—"be subject to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake"? Now what is there in all this which can be deemed inconsistent with either the "sacred character" of a clergyman, or the holiest of his functions? Mr. C. says, that the clergyman is to instruct, to admonish, to console, and to improve the morals of his parishioners";—and does not the discharge of a magistrate's office, afford him ample opportunity (over and above what he might find in his clerical capacity), for instruction, for admonition, for consolation, and for the improvement of the morals of his people?—Give me leave to assure you, Sir, that the addresses of a clergyman from the *pulpit*, will not lose their effect because he sometimes speaks from the *bench*; nor will his exhortation within a *cottage* lose any of its weight or pathos, because he may sometimes shew himself the friend of the friendless in the *sessions-house*. Constituted as *I know* the world to be, the clergyman is likely to perform his peculiar functions to better purpose, when the dignity of the magistracy is superadded to his professional honours.

I know that a clergyman who is a justice of the peace, may now and then be called to withstand even the '*squire* in his own parish. This may induce the 'squire, perhaps, to think that the two offices are incompatible with each other, and to wish the parson muzzled when out of church. But which of the two is more likely to act on a principle of public spirit and impartiality? he, whose property the ale-house is, and whose tenant is the victualler himself; he who is the land-holder of almost all the acres in the parish; he who is judge in many things wherein he is most essentially interested;—or he, in whose estimation the 'squire and his tenants are only respectable so far as they do their duty to God and man; he whose income is independent of either; he who has no interest in the ale-house; he who administers to the wants of the poorest of his parishioners, whilst he is not afraid to look the wealthiest in the face, and bravely, but temperately, to withstand him in any thing he may be inclined to do amiss?——I wish not, however to make invidious comparisons; all I mean to add is this;—that whilst the clergyman by education is a scholar, by habits of life a gentleman, and by profession inclined "to do justly and to love mercy"; I can see nothing in clothing him with the powers of magistracy, which is beneath his education, derogatory to him as a gentleman, or injurious to the "sacred character" with which he is already invested. I think the two characters in which he occasionally acts, mutually assist, and reflect lustre upon, and give efficiency to each other.

I rely upon your candour, Sir, to take in good part what it became me to urge, feeling no acquiescence in your opinion, and combining in myself the office, at once, of both clergyman and magistrate.—I am, Sir, &c.

E. R.

*** The *Editor* begs leave to return his thanks to this correspondent for his communication: the *Reviewer*, may possibly desire to be heard in his turn, on the same principle of "liberality of sentiment."

PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

——Homo sum,
Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

JEWISH HOSPITAL AT MILE-END.

The peculiar situation of the Jewish nation, which is that of strangers in the midst of Society, and aliens from every nation under Heaven, induces us to give the following paper more at large than is usual with us, though we cannot introduce the whole of it.

The greatest among all the causes of misery, which in the present state of Society renders the poor of the Jewish nation so frequently objects of charity, is, the want of useful education, and the knowledge of handicraft trades, or manufactures, whereby they may gain a livelihood while young, and support themselves and relatives when old. It is unnecessary to enlarge on the causes of this—suffice it to say, that its truth is as universally acknowledged as deplored.

To support imbecile age, and promote juvenile industry, is therefore a desideratum devoutly to be wished, more particularly as it tends to lay a foundation for a permanent amelioration of the poor, and a prospect of annihilating the before-mentioned evil.

We may congratulate ourselves in witnessing an Institution rising to effect a purpose so benevolent in its intention, and so important in a national light.—It is to the liberal and philanthropic exertions of B. and A. GOLDSMID, Esqrs. that we are indebted for the accumulation of a fund (collected from themselves and friends, in which Christian, as well as Judaic liberality, shone conspicuous), which has laid the foundation for the establishment of the

Jews' Hospital, at Mile End, entitled נוה צדק *N'vy Tsedek*, founded the 17th February, A. M 5566; and consecrated 29th June, A. M. 5567.

Not only this Institution requires support from the well-disposed in this kingdom, but it is hoped that the knowledge thereof being diffused abroad, will bring benefactions from the well-known generous charity of our brethren in the East and West-Indies, as well as America, through the hands of their well-disposed correspondents.

The hospital is situate in a very airy part of *Mile End*, and sufficiently commodious for its purposes. The house next to it has been purchased, and will shortly be added for its enlargement.

This foundation is for the reception and support of aged men and women, as well as the education and industrious employment of youth of both sexes.

The aged are here enabled to pass the remainder of their life in ease and comfort: and the young are brought up in habits of Religion, decency of manners, and industry. —At a proper age, the boys will be taught a trade in the house, whereby they may, in future, gain an honest and competent maintenance; and the girls are taught every thing calculated to make them good housewives, and at a proper age will be found in some good situation; from which, if after a certain time, they can bring certificates of a proper conduct, they will receive a reward of five guineas.

The adults are admitted beyond the age of fifty-five; the boys from ten to twelve years old, and kept till the end of their apprenticeship. The girls are received from eight to ten years of age, and kept till sixteen

The present funds allow the Institution to admit only five men, five women, ten boys, and eight girls.

Donations and Subscriptions will be received by Assur Keyser, Esq. L. de Symons, Esq. Treasurers:—Messrs. Walpole, and Co. Bankers, Lombard Street; and I. I. Bing, Secretary, Mansel Street, Goodman's Fields.

Five guineas annually, give the governor a right of voting on all occasions, and three votes at all Elections.—Three guineas give two votes; two guineas one vote; one guinea one vote, at the election of Officers only. Twenty-five guineas paid at one period, qualifies a Governor for life.

Subscriptions of ten shillings and sixpence per annum, will be thankfully received.

Five years subscription of any sum, gives a claim to preference, if approved of by the Committee, consonant to the laws in that case provided, should misfortune reduce the subscriber to apply for admission on any vacancy.

The accumulated fund amounts to £22,000.

The present *annual* subscriptions amount to £216 13s.

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FEMALE ASYLUM AT BOSTON, N. AMERICA.

It appears from a Sermon by Dr. Morse preached before the managers of this Institution Sept. 25, 1807, the seventh anniversary, that this is an establishment in favour of *Orphan* female children:—*twenty-five* have been placed in reputable families:—*thirty* remain in the Institution: annual subscriptions of *three dollars* are received: it is managed by twelve ladies.

	dolls.
Total amount of expenses for 1803, 4, 5, 6, ...	6299
Subscriptions received during the above period	4977
For building *(Subscription)* .	10,411
The Donation Fund . .	10,667

DIDASCALIA.

DRURY LANE.

Since our last, Mr. Godwin, the author of FAULKENER, has published his tragedy, from which we extract the following account of the subject of the piece, given in his preface, as we are always happy that authors, (particularly dramatic authors) should be heard in their own defence. [Compare Panorama, vol. III. p. 766.]

"The following Tragedy is founded upon an incident in a novel commonly said to be written by Daniel Defoe, and entitled Roxana, or the Fortunate Mistress. Of this novel there are three editions. The first, published in 1724, breaks off somewhat abruptly, and does not contain the incident which I have employed. The second was printed in 1745, and is the only complete one. Mr. Noble, a bookseller in Holborn, a well known publisher of NEW TRASH, and of *old novels new vamped*, about forty years ago, printed a third edition, after his manner, in 1776, in which nearly *every thing that is* EXCELLENT *and* INTERESTING in the original work is carefully suppressed. The reader therefore who should have the curiosity to compare my fabric with the materials from which it is composed, can only satisfy himself by consulting the edition of 1745.—One curious circumstance attending this piece of fictitious history, is, that Defoe died in 1731, fourteen years before the publication of the complete edition. Is he therefore the true author of the additional part? Or, may not the whole book, though usually imputed to him, be the production of some other writer? No light is to be derived on these points, from any thing attendant on the perfect edition. The style certainly bears a most striking resemblance to that of the unquestioned productions of Defoe.—The incident on which my production is founded, *made a strong impression on my fancy when a boy*, and always rendered the book which contains it, though otherwise coarsely written, somewhat a favourite with me. The terrors of a guilty mind, haunted with mysterious fears of retribution, have seldom been more powerfully delineated. To fit the subject for the stage, I felt it incumbent upon me to DIMINISH *the faults of the mother*, to make the child whose pursuit she fears a son instead of a daughter, to elevate the rank of the personages, and otherwise so to *disguise* the story, that few persons would have been able to trace me to my source, *had not my habits prompted me to this frank avowal*—A few parts of the following pages are in verse, and the rest in prose. The cause was this. I began my composition in verse, but soon grew discouraged. A perfect facility in writing verse must be the fruit of practice; and I, like Monsieur Jourdain in Moliere, have been all my life talking prose, though not, I hope, like him, without knowing what I was about. I determined therefore, to have no incumbrances in my race, that I could get rid of. A few passages which had been originally written in verse, and with which I was not wholly displeased, I inserted as they were. This could scarcely be thought a blemish on the stage; and I hope none but the *captious* and *ill-humoured* will be offended with it in the closet.—*December* 21, 1807."

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Although we are neither captious nor ill-humoured, yet we must admit that if authors would not write NEW TRASH, neither Mr. Noble nor any other bookseller could publish it. —Nor can it be denied that if Noble were alive and determined to follow his trade by suppressing from this production "every "thing that is excellent and interesting", that (to use a French proverb "which made a strong impression on our fancy in our boyish days") *il ne sauroit sur quel pied danser*; or, in plain English, he would be put to his wits' end, and be obliged to exclaim,

"Poor Noble's occupation's o'er!"

For, in fact, as that manufacturer left out "*nearly* all that was *excellent* and *interesting*," Mr. G. has outdone him, by omitting absolutely *every thing* that could claim the slightest relation to such antiquated characteristics.

It is written, as the author says, both in prose and verse; and though as Monsieur Jourdain tells us, *tout ce qui n'est point prose, est vers; et tout ce qui n'est point vers, est prose*, yet we cordially agree with Mr. G's. French friend when he most critically exclaims: *cette chanson me semble* UN PEU LUGUBRE, ELLE ENDORT; *je voudrois que vous la pussiez un peu ragaillardir par-ci par-là*—which, in the instance before us, we translate, "season it now and then with a little poetry and genius"—both of which, to say the truth, we have looked for, until our patience was exhausted; when, luckily arriving at the end of the piece we were most fortunately informed by the "radiant, the exalted, and angelic" Arabella, prostitute of Charles II, (whose deviations from Virtue the author says "he diminished,") that "every soul that lives "may at *some time* stand in *need* of patience", p. 71, which, verily, was our case at that very time, for of poetry or genius we found none.

Of its depravity and immoral tendency much might be said. Let it suffice for us again to notice the irreverent, clumsy German custom of introducing the name of the Divinity,

Heaven, &c. which is repeated in this famous piece even to satiety. This eternal asseveration seems now quite regular in new tragedies, as much as the despicable, unmanly usage of vulgar and obscene oaths in new comedies.—The following short extracts will enable our reader to judge of this *elegance* in our playwright's ideas and language.—Faulkener, speaking of his *mother*, exclaims, in page 7,

" Speak with her! Mighty God!
" Speak with the *Dame* to whom I owe my life!"

Again, in page 24 he says,

" Oh, God, it cannot be!"

In page 43, he breaks out in plain prose,

" Gods, what do I see!"

Besides which, we have " thank God!" p. 45—" Good God!" in the same page—" Oh God!" in p. 48—" God of Heaven!" in p. 51—" By Heavens" in page 52—" Heaven bless you!" in the same page—" Oh God! oh God!" in p. 54—and " Good God!" in p. 55.—Nor is *allseeing Heaven* forgot; we are told, in p. 74, by the *Countess* Orsini, alias *Miss* Arabella, alias *Mrs.* Faulkener, that, " I have erred; but all-seeing Heaven " can tell, never for a moment did I cease " to be a mother!"

Faulkener, in his *sagacious* speech in p. 58. tells us, that " the enchantment of the universe is gone!"—Poor gentleman, we really could not help pitying him! but happily, in three pages after, he informs us that " he never was an inhabitant of this world!" p. 61—In p. 74, by way of climax, his mother tells us: " 'Tis Faulkener lives, " the ornament of his country, the bulwark " of the Christian world!"—Remember, reader, this *bulwark* is the murderer of Signor Benedetto!—After all this, who can deny the author the character of a *good* christian, and a most *charming* poet?

Respecting the various plagiarisms that adorn this *new* tragedy—as we have already passed our limits, we leave that subject to " the au- " thor's habits which prompt him to a frank " avowal," as he so ingenuously expresses it in his preface.

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January 22, a new comedy, entitled *Something to do*, was performed at this theatre for the first and last time. Our readers will excuse us from developing a plot we could not understand, and from describing language we could not hear—owing to the noise and disorder with which the audience manifested their disapprobation at so contemptible a production, translated as we hear from the immoral levity of French plot, and from the ponderous nothingness of German profundity. We think the audience treated it with the greatest generosity: for the first, second, and nearly the third acts, were heard with tolerable complacency. A pretty song, in the fourth act, by Mrs. Bland contributed a little to stop the hurly-burly, but when she left the stage all was confusion; till the appearance of a court of law reminding the spectators of the *last* culprit, Faulkener's *last* eventful scene, they gave loose to their justice, and the wildness of the storm was not allayed till the curtain fell, never more to rise, on *Something to do*—whose author is not known.

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The tragedy of the *Earl of Warwick* has been brought forward at Drury-Lane theatre, not as written by M. de la Harpe [compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 103.], but as freely translated from him by our old acquaintance Dr. Franklin.* Some of the passages are particularly appropriate to the present times, but none more so than the following.

King E. Peace, my lord,
Is ever welcome; 'tis the gift of Heaven,
The nurse of science, art's fair patroness,
And merit's best protector; *but, if France*
Would chain us down to ignominious terms,
Cramp our free commerce, and infringe the rights
Of our liege subjects, England may repent,
Too late, her rash credulity; and Peace,
With all her blessings, may be bought too dear.

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COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

January 12, *The Wanderer, or the Rights of Hospitality*, a Play in three acts, was produced at this theatre; of which the following are the principal characters:

Sigismund	Mr. C. Kemble.
Valdestein	Mr. Pope.
Sparre	Mr. Brunton.
Ramsay.	Mr. Fawcett.
Countess Valdestein .	Miss Smith.
Christina	Miss Norton.

Sigismund, a pretender to the throne of Sweden, having sustained a signal defeat, flies, for refuge, in the most distressful garb of poverty, and accidentally enters the castle of Count Valdestein, whose life he had formerly saved. The Count is absent; but his wife, touched by the distresses of the illustrious fugitive, generously gives him an asylum. Sparre, an officer attached to the royal party, and a lover of Christina, is also in the castle at the same time. Valdestein, having been

* Dr. Franklin was chaplain to the King, afternoon preacher at Covent-Garden church, and had, besides, the chapel in Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields; and some wicked wits say his Warwick, and Matilda, were proofs he could preach as well on the stage as in the pulpit.

shipwrecked on his return from Finland, loses his wardrobe, and takes up his temporary abode at the house of a fisherman on the coast, from whence he apprizes the Countess of his situation. When Sigismund and Sparre meet, the Countess dextrously avails herself of this circumstance to conceal the rank of her host, and imposes him upon the latter for her husband. She is foiled in various attempts to procure his escape, and elude the vigilance of his pursuers, who environ the castle, supposing he is concealed among the rocks which surround it. In these Ramsay, a Scotch servant to Count Valdestein, is the principal instrument. At length Valdestein appears in the dress which he procured after his shipwreck, and recognising Sigismund, saves his life by avowing himself an impostor, and the assumer of a name to which he had no title; by this stratagem Sigismund is allowed to depart, and enabled, undiscovered, to gain the sea shore, where he is taken on board the Danish fleet and is saved.

Such is the story of the piece, which abounds with hair-breadth escapes, the probability of which we are obliged to overlook in order to enjoy a kind of melo-drama with rather more dialogue than is generally attached to such pieces: yet it has its share of fiddling, drumming, trumpeting, dancing, and illuminating; and, not to be behind hand with more regular and genteel comedies, there is a trusty servant too, who swears as roundly as if he had been bred in the purlieus of St. Giles's, instead of the other side of the Tweed.

The Wanderer is, we understand, a translation from a French piece acted at Paris and which pourtrayed the dangers of our Pretender. It has been altered to adapt it to the English stage, and the Pretender to the throne of England has been metamorphosed into the Pretender to the Swedish monarchy, the grandson of Gustavus Vasa; and thus it is called an *historical* drama. It is entirely in the sentimental style, and is frequently as tiresome as if it were wholly French, notwithstanding there are interesting incidents and situations to relieve the mind from the too-oft repeated ideas about the rights of hospitality and popular patriotism, some of which created disapprobation from their clap trap prolixity.—The interest in the last act, instead of rising, evidently languished.

This French piece is become a denizen of England by the special favour of Mr. C. Kemble, who did his utmost in the acting to make his hero apear as wretched as he could, to excite compassion and interest.—His was so prominent a character, that little was left for the other performers, except Miss Smith, who lost no opportunity of evincing her abilities, and particularly of marking her attention to character and situation in her bye play—a hint we should be glad to see taken by some of her profession, who clearly show the barrenness of their conception by perfectly disregarding every one on the stage except only when they are speaking to them.

The prologue alluding to the present political horizon, and to the King of Sweden, was recited by Mr. Brunton; the epilogue was archly delivered by Miss Norton.—The piece, with a few slight curtailments will succeed for many nights, if not from its literary abilities, at least from its meretricious attractions.

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Two new pantomimes have been produced; *Harlequin in his Element* at Covent Garden, and *Faribond* at Drury-Lane; in which the usual mummery has been exhibited for the entertainment of the holiday folks, as well old as young masters and misses; our readers will excuse us from dwelling farther on these.

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OPERA.

The King's theatre opened on Saturday, Jan. 2, for the season, under the authority of the Lord Chamberlain's licence, issued to Mr. Taylor, all the difficulties between him and Madame Catalani having been removed. She made her first appearance in the arduous character of *Semiramide*. After the opportunities we had last year of expressing our admiration of the wonderful powers of this actress, it is unnecessary for us to dwell on the various perfections she displayed in it this evening. The house was not crowded. It has been fresh painted throughout, the inner part newly decorated, and the boxes new furnished with crimson. The front of the boxes is painted *al fresco* in a kind of French grey. In many parts, particularly on the frontispiece of the stage, the figures are on a silver ground, which reflects the light and gives a fine appearance to the whole. On the cieling there is a painting of Aurora with her attendants, the Zephyrs dissipating the shades of night, and ushering in the morning.

Madame Catalini's terms, we understand, are FIVE THOUSAND GUINEAS, and two clear benefits, for the season!—The first dancer and his wife 2000 guineas! &c. &c. &c.—— Can any body wonder then that Bonaparte and his *princely* myrmidons should so often profess their eagerness to come and plunder this country?—hearing that our guineas are so plentiful that we can heap thousands upon foreign singers, &c. at a time too when we are obliged to make head against all the world!—They surely must think that our streets are paved with gold. For our part, we have so much of the John Bull about us, that we candidly acknowledge the money, at such a

time as this, might be better spent. We are such Antigallicans that we cannot refrain from quoting a passage written by Mr. Sheridan some years ago, when he was manager of the Opera,—for who could be better informed than the manager?—"and what is worse "than all, now the managers have monopo- "lised the Opera, haven't we the Signors "and Signoras calling here, sliding their "smooth semibreves, and gargling glib di- "visions in their outlandish throats—with "*foreign emissaries and French spies*, for "aught I know, disguised like fidlers and "figure-dancers!"

By way of contrast to the enormous salaries now paid to *foreign* singers, fidlers, dancers, &c. the following sketch of the income of the four principal actors of Drury-Lane, in the respective years 1729 and 1742, may not be unacceptable to our readers. In the former period the direction of the stage was under the management of Steele, Booth, Wilkes, and Cibber; in the latter under the management of Macklin.

1729.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Wilkes, for acting and managing	753	6	8
By a clear benefit	60	0	0
Mr. Booth same as Mr. Wilkes.			
Mr. Cibber the same.			
Mrs. Oldfield	420	0	0

1742.

Mr. Gerrick's salary	630	0	0
By two benefits	120	0	0
By another, paying £50	13	0	0
Mr. Macklin, for acting and managing	315	0	0
By a clear benefit	63	0	0
Mrs. Woffington's salary	250	0	0
By a clear benefit	63	0	0
Mrs. Pritchard's salary	250	0	0
By a clear benefit	63	0	0

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CORRESPONDANCE WITH THE DIDASCALIA DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir, In consequence of the dreadful accident which happened at Sadler's Wells last season, you very properly devoted some part of your useful work to those reflections which the melancholy subject demanded, suggesting also such alterations as you conceived to be necessary at all places of public amusement; as well for the nightly accommodation of the public, as for the prevention of similar calamities; and, above all, that the visitors to such places might be assured of a clear uninterrupted departure from any danger that might be caused by even the slightest alarm.

With your permission, I shall now beg leave to call the attention of the managers of Covent-Garden theatre to what you there hinted for public benefit, and seriously submit to their consideration the terrible situation their auditors would be placed in, if, unfortunately, any similar calamity was to happen at their theatre. That part of their house I particularly allude to is the Pit, where there are only two paltry unaccommodating trap doors for the public to crowd to, and squeeze their way out by, when retiring from the theatre.

Although these may answer the purpose of entrance, yet surely a couple of doors at least might be formed in two other parts of the pit, which might be opened when the performance was closed *every evening*, so that the public, though not entering by them, might always securely depart by them, and the house be cleared in at most half the time it is at present.—If only one large central door was added, like that at the pit of Drury Lane theatre, it would at least be something more accommodating than the present gloomy break-my-neck steps,—at which scarcely a single person can squeeze out even of a common night without danger, and the apprehension of falling, and of being trod on.

I did expect to have seen the public accommodation more attended to after the dreadful accident at Sadler's Wells; however, I trust, that by means of your popular work, the managers will be induced to remedy an evil which can be obviated so easily, and at so little expence; independent of the right the public are entitled to in consideration of its being a *patent* theatre, and intended to amuse and preserve their visitors from harm, instead of subjecting them to the chance of breaking their legs or something worse.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

DRAMATICUS.

*** We thank our correspondent for his communication; we have seriously felt the same grievance, having been always obliged to make our way *vi et armis* when attending our duty at this theatre solely on behalf of the Literary Panorama; the pit being the place we always prefer, as it is the only part of the house where we can distinctly hear the performers.—We therefore refer the managers to our work, vol. III. p. 422, and repeat, (as on the subject of Sadler's Wells.) "that for every single door of admission there should be at least *six* capable of being thrown open at once, and that these should be so far *always in use* as to be fully known by the company. If every person was satisfied that he could withdraw with his company at ease, it would tend very much to abate those fears which contribute to produce incalculable evil."

NOTICE ON PORTUGAL, AND ITS PRINCIPAL PRODUCTIONS.

[*From Link's Bémerkungen auf einer Reise durch Portugal.*]

We have thought, that, in present circumstances, the following notice from a late traveller in Portugal, might prove acceptable to our readers. It is the joint result of his own observations, and of those of the learned Count Hoffmansegg: and differs, in many instances, from the ideas we have been accustomed to entertain of that country.

The external appearance of Portugal is generally very mountainous, but with the exception of the chain of *Estrella*, whose height our author calculates at eight, or nine thousand feet, above the level of the sea, the mountains appear high, only because the surrounding country is a complete level, in the midst of which they form isolated needles, which present a savage aspect.

If on the one hand the Portuguese are deficient in good methods of agriculture; on the other M. L. does not think that they deserve the reproach of indolence, and laziness, which is so often cast upon them. Portugal grows a sufficient quantity of corn for the consumption of its inhabitants. Foreign supplies are wanting only in Lisbon, where a great population is collected, and where the fertile lands of the neighbourhood are taken up by gardens; or in districts of heaths, and mountains, where the communication with the interior of the country is attended with difficulty. The vallies of the province *Entre Minho et Douro*, are perfectly well cultivated; that of *Tra los Montes* is covered with corn-fields, to the very tops of the mountains; the culture of Indian corn, and of esculent vegetables, is considerable in the province of *Beira*; particularly in the neighbourhood of Coimbra. In other parts of the country nature alone sets limits to agriculture. Wherever the peasant owns land, he is in easy circumstances; but, as in the immense estates belonging to the nobility, and to convents, lands are let at very high rents, and as internal trade is inconsiderable the farmer is hardly able to pay his landlord. To this distressing circumstance, we must add the weight of oppressive taxes, on the first necessaries of life, the high price of provisions, and of clothing, in a country which receives in the first instance almost all the gold which circulates in Europe. This is not the only evil attending the possession of the Portuguese colonies; another of greater magnitude is, the loss of population, which they drain from the mother country, where it is so much wanting.

To remedy the deficiency of labourers, the peasants assist each other in getting in the harvest. In places where water is to be had, the fields are flooded immediately after harvest, and fallowed afterwards: for four or five years together.

M. L. enters into minute details on the different agricultural productions of Portugal Indian corn, he observes, has greatly diminished the growth of wheat, to the serious detriment of agriculture. Barley and oats, are but little cultivated; indeed, it is supposed, that this last kind of corn is hurtful to the horses of the country; rye is cultivated in the southern provinces, as fodder for cattle. These different kinds of corn have been replaced by the potatoe, the culture of which is now rapidly spreading. Hemp is cultivated only in the districts flooded by the *Sabor*. The produce of that plain is calculated at 110 to 130 tons, annually.

Iron ore is very scarce in Portugal; the only mine known, is that situated in the province of *Tra los Montes*. In 1740, a metallic vein was discovered in the province of *Beira*; the cwt. of ore gave 92 pounds of lead, and two ounces two grains of silver; but, owing to bad administration, this mine is no longer worked.

The coal mine opened in the same province, promised, at first, prodigious benefits; the works were carried on with much care and judgment; the miners had penetrated to the depth of 75 feet, when the water rushed in upon them, and they have not been able to overcome it; two of the pits are completely flooded, and it is feared that the undertaking must be abandoned.

To these new observations on the natural productions of Portugal, M. L. has joined some notices, on such manufactures as have escaped other travellers.

One of the most remarkable by its apparent insignificancy, yet real utility, is that of musket-flints. The stone is found in loose pieces, of a foot, or a foot and a half, in thickness, in a reddish sand, in the neighbourhood of *Azenheira* in *Estremadura*. A great deal of practice is requisite to cut these flints properly; all depends on the precise direction given to the iron instrument employed; each flint does not take above a minute, but a man cannot furnish more than two hundred perfect in a day, which yield him a profit of about three shillings. Formerly, government bought all these flints, and the workmen did not dare to sell more than one hundred, at a time, to strangers; now they can sell what quantity they think proper, unless when, in cases of great exigency, government suspends that trade; for this purpose, an inspector is kept on the spot, who, except in such cases, buys the flints on his own account. Government gives only

two thousand *rees* for a thousand of these flints; but foreigners are charged three or four thousand rees. They are carried on mules, like all other goods, and are sent as far as Spain. It is said, that the army of Portugal uses no other flints.

In the province of Beira, an Englishman named Stephens, more patronized by the Queen than any other undertaker, has established at *Marinha* a glass house, of which he is owner. Previous to that establishment, which till now has been eminently successful, all the glass used in the country was imported. The inhabitants of Bohemia formerly had the principal share in this branch of trade, and some of them made immense fortunes by smuggling; descendants from Bohemians, who settled in Portugal on that account, are still to be found in the country.

The sand, necessary for this manufacture, is partly found in the neighbourhood, but a great quantity is also brought from England; and this is of a peculiar whiteness, and fineness. The soda comes mostly from Alicant; and a small quantity from Satural. North America furnishes potash and Oporto furnishes tartar. The undertaker is allowed wood *gratis* from a large forest of firs, in the neighbourhood; his only expense is that of cutting and carting it; indeed, it was stipulated, that he should take only the dead wood, but the forest is in such a bad order, that it affords a supply much larger than necessary. Notwithstanding all these advantages, the glass is of a bad quality; it is far from having the clear transparency of foreign glass, and is besides, excessively brittle.

Many other manufactures are in a very flourishing situation; but almost all those which were established by the marquis of Pombal, are completely ruined, and among others, the glass manufactory in the vicinity of Lisbon.

The highways, so necessary for the carriage of goods of every description, are most shamefully neglected in Portugal. In many parts of the country, public roads are only begun, but they do not extend much more than two leagues, and no where has M. L. seen the work continued, except in the neighbourhood of *Lamego*. There were formerly paved roads in the vicinity of Lisbon; and their remains form the worst highways that can well be conceived of. Most of the country roads are only bye-ways for small carts; goods are carried on the backs of mules; men travel on mules, and ladies in a kind of sedan, suspended on two horses. Hardly any post-chaises are seen, and those only in the vicinity of the metropolis. There is however a good *diligence* and post-horses from Lisbon to Coimbra.

The canal, near *Oiyras*, undertaken by order of the marquis of Pombal, is the only one in Portugal. The measures adopted for the safety of navigation in rivers and in ports, are little better than nugatory; but the police of the highways, so miserably neglected otherwise, is admirably managed. Travellers are every where perfectly safe in this country, for which they are particularly indebted to the *juizes de fera*, foreign judges, who keep the people in great order, and are very strict, on the article of passports. Although it is rather troublesome for foreigners, to be stopped so frequently and made to exhibit their papers, yet the utility, and even the necessity, of the measure, is obvious. It is by these means that Portugal has been freed from banditti; who still swarm in Lisbon, and on the frontiers of Spain; while in the rest of the kingdom, travelling is safer than in any country in Europe.

This mention of the police, leads M. L. to consider the administration of justice in Portugal. He represents the Portuguese as excessively fond of litigation; in which disposition they are carefully encouraged by a swarm of lawyers, of every description. He mentions a strange circumstance which we could wish he had explained; namely, that appeal lies from inferior courts in all trivial cases, but not in affairs of importance; the very reverse of what takes place in every other country. Such a remarkable anomaly in jurisprudence surely required some comment.

Another peculiar feature of the jurisprudence of Portugal is, that the Roman law has not only been entirely abolished, under the administration of the marquis of Pombal, but there is a penalty for quoting it. The ancient laws of the country, collected into a code by different kings, and, in the last instance by Joseph V, in 1747, are the only statutes in force: two juntos have been established in the beginning of the present reign, to revise a new civil code; but they have published nothing as yet.

M. L. represents the Portuguese, as being in general below the middle size, with black eyes, and a complexion more swarthy than that of northern nations; but, he denies, formally, that they have any degree of likeness to the negro; he found the Portuguese women more agreeable than they have appeared to most travellers; and he remarked, that people of distinction were generally inclined to *embonpoint*. To complete this picture, the Portuguese are, according to M. L. gay, sprightly, loquacious, and remarkably polite.

It is evident, that the Portuguese are in high favour with this writer, he is even carried so far by his predilection, that he attempts to justify that horrid propensity to murder, which is too prevalent in the country; this

he calls a *blemish, which proves nothing against the nation.* He even softens this mild reproof, by the example of the Italians; so true is it, that a spirit of system will lead a sensible writer to most flagrant absurdities.

M. L. has been more successful in relieving the Portuguese character from the reproach of laziness, and indolence. "An indolent people," says he, "does not attempt to penetrate into the most distant regions, as the Portuguese do, to this day, in the interior of Africa, the West Indies, and the Brazils. Let this people be attentively considered; let their detractors hire a mule for a day, and observe the guide running all the way by his side. But, when no money is to be earned, laziness, or rather repose, cannot justly be reproached as a vice."

ON THE TURKS, AND ON THE CRUSADES.

[Extracted from M. de Bonald's *Législation Primitive.*]

M. de Bonald is considered in France as a literary character of eminence; in the present hyperbolic style of flattery he is even denominated the *Montesquieu* of the 19th century. And, reducing those praises to their just value, we may say, that he is a writer of considerable merit whenever he does not lose himself in the maze of metaphysics, or suffer his judgment to be biassed, by opinions prevailing for the moment at the court of his master. But, his talents are too often employed in adorning the lawless plans of the usurper with design to hide their deformities; and, accordingly, the following extract presents the intended invasion of Turkey in the fairest way, under a religious point of view, suited only to those times when Christendom was really threatened with subjugation by the prevalence of the Crescent. The period fixed for the execution of the schemes projected against Turkey, is not very remote; and the more evidently it approaches, the greater is the interest which attaches to performances like the present, intended to facilitate such measures, and to influence the public opinion in support of them.

"Let no one wonder," says he, "that I should have distinguished by their religion the two divisions of Europe, considered even as a political body. Mahometism is the only cause of the irremediable weakness of the Ottoman Empire, as Christianity is the true principle of the progressively increasing strength of Christain society; for in the long run, nothing is so strong as truth, nor so weak as error, and anarchy."

After premising that his considerations are to be limited to the Turks, as the only Mussulman nation of importance within the sphere of European politics, he adds:

"We must begin from an early date the history of Mahometism, because from its birth it was in religious opposition to Christianity; as it has been ever since the Crusades in political opposition to Christendom; which is the public and political state of Christianity.

"The empire of heathen Rome ended A. D. 476; and one hundred years afterwards, in 570, was born, in the East, the man who was to be the founder of another religion, and of another Empire, that Mahomet, at the same time the enemy of Idolatry and of Christianity, who announced himself to an ignorant people as an inspired personage, and led his followers to the conquest of effeminate nations; that turbulent genius whose gloomy and licentious doctrine, maintained by an oppressive government, has sanctioned barbarism in laws, as well as in manners, and crushed the East under the double yoke of error and slavery.

"Every thing was striking in the origin, and in the progress of the Mahometan religion; but every thing is easily explained.

"Its cradle was in the same regions, from whence the Jewish and Christian religions had sprung before, and these great religious systems, which were to divide, to change, or to agitate the earth, all begun in the centre of the three parts of the world then known. The Arabians, among whom Mahomet appeared, are incontestably descendants from Abraham, (whom they call *Ibrahim*) by Ismael his son; and even the Koraïte tribe to which Mahomet belonged, pretended to an immediate descent from Kedar, eldest son of Ismael.

"It was a strange event to see, after so many thousand years; a renewal of the strife between the religious posterity of Isaac, and the natural posterity of *the son of the Bond-woman.* 'He will be a wild man, his hand will be raised against every man, and every man's hand against him; and he shall dwell in the presence of all his brethren.' This sublime picture which Scripture draws of Ismael, suits equally the Arabians, his descendants, always in arms, always under the tent; it suits equally the Mahometan religion sprung from the deserts of Arabia, whose hand is raised against every other religion."

After pourtraying in very glowing colours, the absurdities of the Koran, M. de B. observes, that,

"The Christian religion had found the northern nations warlike and ferocious, it infused *sentiments* into them, and they became pacific. Mahomet found the Arabians pacific; 'he gave them *opinions*, says Montesquieu, and suddenly they became conquerors.' This

alone may serve to appreciate both religions.

" Mahometism then, sprung ready armed, from the head of its founder: like the Minerva of the heathen, like the French revolution, like all opinions of human wisdom. Christianity *like the seed which springs and grows up*, or like the *leaven which ferments in silence*, had sprung up, imperceptibly, and converted man before it changed society; Mahometism like a hurricane was ushered in by violence, and overthrew empires, to pervert mankind.

" The doctrine of the prophet of Mecca, spread rapidly among the Arabians, a nation of a lively and unsteady imagination; then was adopted by a mixture of Jews, Christians, Sabeans, Pagans, all nearly equally ignorant. From Arabia which was its cradle Mahometism, soon extended one hand over the East, and the other over the West; it seduced men by the allurement of pleasure, or appalled them by terror. It found every where christians practising their religion, but no where did it meet with a government which protected Christianity. Africa as well as Asia received the law of the new prophet.

" European Christendom might from hence, be considered as a fortified place, regularly besieged, and attacked by Mahometism. Already some of the out-works had been carried. Palestine had been invaded in 636, even Sicily had been ransacked in 653, and almost all its inhabitants carried into captivity. And in 713 that is less than a century after the famous Hegira, (or *flight* of Mahomet) the Mahometans of Africa, known by the name of Moors, crossed the narrow channel which separated them from Europe, attacked the body of the fortress, and seized on Spain, where revenge, ambition, and corruption, those eternal foes of empires, favoured their enterprise."

Here M. de B. recapitulates the various aggressions of the Mussulmans against Christendom, which in his mind fully justified the crusades, and even rendered them necessary, " like sallies, says he continuing his metaphor, which are necessary for the defence of a besieged town." He then expatiates on the advantages which Europe derived from those holy expeditions: but, this part of his work contains neither new ideas, nor new applications, he follows Robertson, whom he quotes, and whose text he only amplifies. The history of the crusades, the subsequent wars of the Turks against the knights of Malta " who formed the rear guard of Christendom," also, against Poland, and Austria, are familiar to our readers, and M. de B. has introduced the recapitulation of those events into his work, only with a view to prove that the system of religious aggression against Christendom, has been constantly followed by the Turks, and that a new crusade against them is to be considered as a fair retaliation, necessary for the maintenance of the Christian religion. The faith of recent and multiplied treaties, forms no obstacle in his mind; for speaking of the expulsion of the Moors from Spain, he says, " this measure was not unjust in itself; no more would in the present time the expulsion of the Turks from Greece by the Christians, or that of the Negroes from St. Domingo by the French, be considered as unjust even after a thousand years of possession. *For possession of the land by barbarism can form no bar against the rights of civilization.*"

This is, in fact, the old popish maxim, " that no faith is to be kept with infidels or heretics;" and is the very same arguments as the Irish peasants use to prove their right to the lands forfeited in ages past by different rebellions. But, the talents of M. de B. splendid though they be, will not be able to reconcile the nineteenth century to this long exploded doctrine! M. de B. expatiates afterwards, with wonderful complacency, on the rapid decline of the Ottoman power, since the raising of the siege of Vienna in 1683: and he draws a true picture of the present distracted state of the Turkish Empire; this, says he, " resembles an expected succession, which greedy heirs share between them before it falls." He adds,

" But, it must not be expected that France, now become a neighbour of Austria, and Turkey, by the Venetian provinces, on the Adriatic shore opposite to Italy, shall suffer such great interests to be discussed without her intervention, either as an interested, or as a mediating power. . . However that may be, the last moment of the Mussulman power in Europe cannot be very distant. Those conquerors have been, and are still, ever since their invasion of Greece, only a corps of barbarians, encamped in the middle of civilized Europe,—to retreat they have only to strike their tents and to pass into Asia. Every thing, then, announces, that the Christian Empire of Greece shall be re-established in one, or more states, and then shall a new political system begin for Europe.

" It is possible, that the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, should produce in the Christian commonwealth two important events, which would remove two great occasions of scandal. One of these events

might be the *re-establishment of Poland as an independent state*. The partitioning powers would find indemnities, either directly, or by way of exchange, in the Turkish provinces nearest their dominions. The other might be, *the reunion of the Latin and Greek church*;* this last has been sufficiently punished on account of her schism, by a long oppression, she is worthy of being restored to freedom by her constant fidelity to the fundamental principles of the Christian religion evinced during the persecution. This reunion, so much wished, and so much sought for, will meet with but little difficulty, if Austria and France are, as they ought to be, the arbitrators of the partition; but it would be retarded, if Russia alone should take possession of Greece; because that power is yet young in its politics, and seems more eager to aggrandize its already too extensive dominions, than to bring back its religion to its primitive purity, or to perfect its morality.†

The Turks, driven into Asia, and beholding with grief from that shore, the *delightful country* of Greece, they so long occupied, will, no doubt, be tempted to invade it again; and, perhaps, to the great scandal of modern philosophers, our descendants are to witness new Crusades of Christians, to defend against Mahometans the Greek empire, as being most exposed to their invasions. It seems, however, that the total want of maritime forces, will form an eternal obstacle to any great enterprize, from the Turks; and then, unable to become conquerors, they may turn pirates, like their brethren of Tunis, and of Algiers. The Greek empire, once firmly established, bounded on the side of Europe by powerful monarchies, will struggle for extension of territory, on that side which offers at the same time, more motives of aggression, and less means of resistance. Then shall it carry its arms beyond the channel, which divides the continents; and the Christians, to insure the peace of Europe, shall expel the Turks from the shores of Asia. Driven into the interior of the country, the Turks will find themselves opposed by the Persians, Mahometans like themselves, but their inveterate enemies, both in religion and in dominion. There is, no doubt, but the mutual hatred of those two nations, the more furious, because its motives cannot be ascertained, would acquire additional energy from their proximity; and then, Russia, which already possesses the shores of the Caspian Sea, and the gates of Asia, would take advantage of those divisions; which would be a deadly blow to Mahometism.

These sentiments permit a glimpse at the notions and movements of Bonaparte:—1. Poland is to be revived, under some denomination of sovereignty: accordingly, we have seen the King of Saxony take possession of his dukedom of Warsaw:—2. Austria, as well as Russia, is to receive *indemnifications* out of the spoils of Turkey:—3. The Turks are to be expelled from Europe; but even in Asia are not to find peace: they are to be harrassed by various foes; and to be driven into the *interior* of that continent:—4. The Greek church, being no longer schismatic, the Greek empire is to be revived: and Ali Bonaparte, *alias* Napoleon the Great, is to be the head, summit, and sovereign of united Christendom, the Protestant states going for nothing. *Credat Judæus!!*——All this in the face of the next Moniteur, which may, it is likely, contain in doleful strains, the hundredth repetition of a dismal lamentation, over the hardships supported by the subjects of British protection in India!

RECOLLECTIONS OF CIRCUMSTANCES CONNECTED WITH THE HISTORY OF THE ARTS IN GREAT BRITAIN: AND ESPECIALLY WITH THE PROGRESS OF PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS OF WORKS OF ART.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 809.]

The arts are unquestionably embellishments of life; they require, and they import, where they flourish, a state of refinement and elegance of manners which is honourable to the community. They deserve protection, as conferring a finish on social enjoyments, which is not to be procured without them; and they add to our means of information, as well as to those of our delight. They are in truth, implanted in the human mind by the same Power as formed that mind, originally. Even savages exercise them, though they do not elevate them to merit. What the untutored eye beholds, it imitates; and the imitation however graceless, is gratifying: since it has no comparison with superior skill to support, it passes current among those who inspect it; and being the most wonderful example of science to which their attention has been called, they admire and extol it, accord-

* This reunion we have seen predicted about three years ago in a small French pamphlet (L'Antidote), with many other events, which have since come to pass. But Bonaparte's plan is still more extensive, and the *unity of religious principles in Europe*, is now one of his favourite ideas. We may in a future number give some extracts from M. de B.'s dissertation on the subject.

† As our readers may suppose, this was written before the treaty of Tilsit.

ingly. But our present subject relates to the arts not among savages, but among ourselves, and rather in a state of imbecility than of infancy, of neglect but gradually rising to prosperity, of prosperity but embittered and ruined by contention. The history of art is interesting, not only as it forms a part of the general history of man, but as it is capable of furnishing useful lessons, to both professors and patrons. Deeply intent on his art, and almost immured in his closet, the professor attributes to *his* department, whatever it be, an importance, which he wonders others cannot perceive. He thinks them blind, stupid, unintelligent, inasmuch as they are insensible to qualities which appear to him palpable, and glare to his eye at a glimpse. He himself, meanwhile, is void of that necessary information which might enable him to judge more correctly of the relative estimation of things. Hence he acquires a faculty of seeing things in his peculiar way; and perseverance rivets the chains of this bigotry upon him. Hence he criticices acutely, if not severely the performances of others who do not see with his eyes, but whose several modes of studying the same objects, lead them to differ from each other, as they do from him. In short, the effects of seclusion and unremitted study, will greatly, if not altogether, account for a spirit of difference among artists, without laying to their charge, as Lord Orford has done, a disposition to quarrel because each grudges the employment given to another, fearing there may not be enough for himself. Add to this, that few artists have received what might correct this disposition—a liberal and general education. That would assist greatly in preventing the evils attendant on a recluse, as the mind would have been previously opened by literature, and though it might prefer a particular profession, or branch of study, yet it would be conscious that this was not to be considered as all in all. General learning opens stores which relieves the mind from the propensity, or the necessity of corroding itself; and distinguishes their possessor from those, who having been originally in low situations of life, never wholly get rid of the notions coincident with those situations, to whatever eminence they may rise by their talents. It is not then, to art itself, that we must attribute the cause of those bickerings which have marked the conduct of artists; nor to artists personally, as if they were more querulous than other men, though something of irritability may be attached to genius, as an emanation of intellect. Neither is calculation of profit and loss, the source of the evil, but, we think we account for it, both more honourably and more correctly, by supposing that it may be traced to that devotedness to a favourite pursuit, which occupying the whole intensity of the mind, enfeebles the mental perceptions as to other considerations. It is like the image of the sun on the eye that has beheld it steadily: by which the organ of sight is rendered incapable of attending to the non-radiant objects around it.

Our readers have seen in former papers what was the low state of the arts in England during the reigns of George the first, and second. What a very few names of eminent merit, have conferred importance on their works, in the estimation of posterity! It was not, then, without reason, that Hogarth prided himself on having drawn the attention of the legislature to the arts, and having effected the protection of their productions as the property of the artist. It is probable, too, that we may consider this as among the inducements of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in the very earliest years of its institution, to extend its patronage to the polite arts. That Society was established in the year 1754; and it gave emulative premiums among the students at the academy in St. Martin's Lane, which had been maintained by the artists ever since the days of Sir Godfrey Kneller, as well as honorary premiums to such pictures as were hung up in the great room where its meetings were held.

In 1755 this Society gave fifteen guineas to youths between the ages of 14 and 17; and fifteen guineas also to those under the age of 14. In 1759 it gave to the students at the academy in St. Martin's Lane, under the age of 24, thirty guineas;—that this was well bestowed, will appear on merely repeating the names of the artists who received this encouragement. These were David Martin, John Mortimer, William Sherlock, and William Woollett. The Society continued these premiums, with others for drawings from the Duke of Richmond's gallery of casts from the antique, for some years. Thus was the rising generation of artists trained up to emulation. Mature professors were encouraged on a grander scale. In 1760 Mr. R. E. Pine, received a hundred guineas, as a premium for his picture of Canute reproving his flatterers; at the same time, Mr. Cassali received fifty guineas for his picture of Gunhilda: Mr. George Smith, received fifty pounds, and Mr. John Smith twenty-five pounds. In 1761, Mr. Cassali received a hundred guineas, and the Smiths as before. In 1763, Mr. Pine received a hundred guineas premium or his companion picture to Canute, Edward be ore Calais. Mr. Mortimer received fifty guineas, premium, we believe, for his St. Paul preaching to the Britons; and George Romney received a *bounty* of twenty pounds. We have heard Mortimer say, that Romney deserved the premium, not because his picture was the most excellent, but, because it was

painted in a room so small that the artist could not examine the effect of the whole composition at a single view, and at a proper distance; and, that under this disadvantage the performance was surprising.

It was (and is) the custom of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, that the articles of whatever kind sent in for premiums, should remain a certain time in the Great Room, subject to the inspection of the members of the Society. This could not but render artists whose performances had been so hung up, much better known to patrons of art, than others were who had no such advantage.

Another circumstance which proved to be of importance, occurred about the same time. The artists had been in the habit of a yearly meeting, and had lately held it at the Foundling Hospital, on Nov. 4, to commemorate the landing of King William. To this hospital some of their body had made presents of pictures, sculptures, &c. and these being accessible to the inspection of visitors to that institution, which then had not lost its novelty, such artists became much better known than others, and they found the benefit considerable. This circumstance suggested the idea that a *general* exposure of similar works would prove of extensive benefit to the arts, and to their professors. The plan was new in Britain, though it had been carried into practice on the continent. The proposal was eagerly supported.

A general meeting was resolved on, for that day se'night. —— Accordingly it was held at the Turk's Head Tavern, in Gerrard Street, Soho, on Monday Nov. 12, 1759. At this meeting it was resolved, "that once every year, at a day in the second week of April, at a place that shall be appointed by a committee for carrying this design into execution, to be chosen annually—Every painter, sculptor, architect, engraver, chaser, seal cutter, and medallist may exhibit their several performances—The intention of this meeting is to endeavour to procure a sum to be distributed in charity towards the support of those artists whose age and infirmities, or other lawful hinderances, prevent them from being any longer candidates for fame.—It is therefore, resolved, That the sum of one shilling be taken daily of each person who may come to visit the said performances."

A committee was chosen, consisting of sixteen persons, viz. 6 painters, 2 sculptors, 2 architects, 2 engravers, 1 seal cutter, 1 chaser, 1 medallist: and the Secretary, which office was accepted by Fras. Milner Newton. The second meeting was held Dec. 1, 1759, when it was resolved, "That no picture copyed from a picture, or print, or drawing, from a drawing, engraving from an engraving, medal from a medal, chasing from a chasing, or a copy from a model, or any copy be admitted."

At the third meeting, Dec. 22, 1759, it was resolved to solicit the use of the great room belonging to the Society for the encouragement of arts, &c. to which the following letter was sent.

To the President, &c.

SIR, Feb. 26, 1760.

The artists of this city having resolved to raise a sum for purposes of charity, by the annual exhibition of their works, entreat the Society to allow them the use of their room from the 7th of April to the 19th. This favour they consider as very important. The public concurrence of the Society will give to a new practice that countenance which novelty must always need, and the arts will gain dignity from the protection of those whom the World has already learned to respect. I am, &c.

F. HAYMAN, Chairman.

This letter enclosed the plan, to the purport already stated. The Society accepted the plan, "except that part which relates to the taking the shilling at the door:" and fixing the period of exhibition from April 21 to May 3. Circular letters were now sent round to the artists; and the design was advertised in the public newspapers.

The difficulty of the taking an admission shilling was got over, by sixpence being charged for each catalogue sold; the expence of which would otherwise have fallen very heavy on the artists; and without a catalogue their names and places of residence would have continued unknown. In many instances persons *lent* their catalogues to others.

The accounts of this first Exhibition stood thus.

6,582 Catalogues at 6d. each.....	164. 11.
Expences	58. 12. 6.
£100.3 per cent consols bought in the name of the secretary	82. 2. 6.
Balance	£3. 16.

A letter of thanks to the Society for the use of the room, &c. May 12, 1760.

Resolved, Nov. 7, 1760, that monies accumulated be laid out in the funds till they amount to £500, then to be disposed of by the majority of the Society of Artists.

A second application was made to the Society for Encouragement of Arts, &c. Nov. 25, 1760, for the use of the great room, with a request "that the beginning of June might be the period of Exhibition, in order, that the pictures offered for premiums may be removed. The Artists having found great inconvenience in lying under the imputation of losing those premiums for which they

were not candidates."—" Great inconvenience having been found by inferior people crowding last year—Resolved; that the catalogue be a shilling, and that no person be admitted without taking one, the same to serve as a ticket." The letter sent on this occasion, observes, that " the Exhibition of last year was crowded and incommoded by the intrusion of great numbers whose stations and education made them no proper judges of statuary or painting, and who were made idle and tumultuous by the opportunity of a shew." Notwithstanding this statement, with other explanations, the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. in their answer insisted " that the Exhibition be free and open for the public at proper hours and under proper regulations." This, with other stipulations, was found inadmissible by the Artists, and Messrs. Reynolds and Paine were deputed " to look out for a convenient place."

It certainly is much to the honour of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. that it considered itself as a liberal institution, not receiving favours from the public, but conferring favours on the community at large: not deriving pecuniary compensation or reward for its actions, but by voluntary subscription within itself granting premiums and bounties on merit without restriction; and fostering ingenuity wherever found. The principle of this Society is *communication*: but the artists had in view a different principle, that of *reception* also; without which their intention of forming a fund for purposes of charity could never be realized.

To remedy this disappointment, Messrs. Chambers and Wilton agreed with Mr. Cock, (the Auctioneer) for the use of his room in Spring Gardens, for the month of May, at the sum of £40.

At this second exhibition, the catalogues were sold for a shilling, no person was admitted without one, but it served as a ticket during the exhibition. Such were the resolutions, April 7, 1761. At which date, the minutes of the committee record a paragraph, which any who know the style of Hogarth would perceive to have originated with that celebrated artist, even if his name had not been alluded to.

" Mr. Hogarth having made a proposal for this society associating,—Unanimously agreed that this society for the future should be called " The Free Professors of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture."

" And that the said society should from thence forward enter into an amicable union, in order to promote a mutual interest, and at proper meetings concert such measures as may best establish those arts on a right footing suitable to the genius of the Country.

" As absolutely necessary thereto, means proper to be put in practice be resolved on, as may tend to explode those errors and prejudices which have hitherto misguided the judgements of true lovers of arts as well as discouraged the living artists in the progress of their studies."

It is scarcely possible that our readers should perceive the full force of the complaint implied in this resolution: the fact is, as we have been informed, that at this period almost every man of genius was in the pay, and under the authority, of some dealer in pictures, whose servant, in fact, (some say whose *slave*) he was: since the dealer gave his own price for works, and sold them, also, on his own terms. Moreover, his commendation or censure, had great influence over the opinions of the patrons of art, and the success of artists, as men of business.

That the artists should ardently desire to be delivered from such thraldom must needs appear extremely natural.

" Lady Rockingham (the Marchioness, no doubt), requested the use of the room for one night for a concert." This must have had a splendid effect: if given when the room was hung with the exhibition pictures.

June 23, 1761. One hundred pounds was voted in charity. The artists had a public illumination on the fourth of June, the expense of which was defrayed out of the fund. Nov. 28, 1761. The number of the committee was increased to twenty-four, viz. 10 Painters, 4 Sculptors, 3 Architects, 3 Engravers, 1 Medalist, 1 Seal Engraver, 1 Chaser.

March 16, 1762. Resolved that one shilling be taken at the door of the exhibition for admission every time; and a catalogue given *gratis*. Exhibitors to have a personal ticket of admission. This year the room at Spring-Gardens cost seventy guineas. Charity this year £50. The preface to the catalogue this year was " presented" by Mr. Reynolds.—Was it his own composition, or that of Dr. Johnson? If by the latter, it has escaped Boswell, and the collectors of the Dr.'s works; we therefore shall insert it entire.

" The public may justly require to be informed of the nature and extent of every design, for which the favour of the public is openly solicited. The Artists, who were themselves the first projectors of an Exhibition in this nation, and who have now contributed to the following catalogue, think it therefore necessary to explain their purpose, and justify their conduct. An Exhibition of the works of art, being a spectacle new in this Kingdom, has rais'd various opinions and conjectures among those, who are unacquainted with the practice in foreign nations; those, who set out their performances to general view, have been too often considered as the rivals of each other, as men actuated, if not

by avarice, at least by vanity, and contending for superiority of fame, though not for a pecuniary prize. It cannot be denied or doubted, that all who offer themselves to criticism are desirous of praise; this desire is not only innocent but virtuous, while it is undebased by artifice and unpolluted by envy; and of envy or artifice those men can never be accused, who, already enjoying all the honours and profits of their profession, are content to stand candidates for public notice, with genius yet unexperienced, and diligence yet unrewarded; who, without any hope of encreasing their own reputation or interest, expose their names and their works only that they may furnish an opportunity of appearance to the young, the diffident, and the neglected. The purpose of this Exhibition is not to enrich the Artists, but to advance the Art; the eminent are not flattered with preference, nor the obscure insulted with contempt; whoever hopes to deserve public favour is here invited to display his merit.

" Of the price put upon this Exhibition some account may be demanded. Whoever sets his work to be shewn, naturally desires a multitude of spectators, but his desire defeats its own end when spectators assemble in such numbers as to obstruct one another. Though we are far from wishing to diminish the pleasures, or depreciate the sentiments of any class of the community, we know however, what every one knows, that all cannot be judges or purchasers of works of art; yet we have already found by experience, that all are desirous to see an Exhibition. When the terms of admission were low, our room was thronged with such multitudes as made access dangerous, and frightened away those, whose approbation was most desired.

" Yet because it is seldom believed that money is got but for the love of money, we shall tell the use which we intend to make of our expected profits.

" Many Artists of great abilities are unable to sell their works for their due price; to remove this inconvenience, an annual sale will be appointed, to which every man may send his works, and send them if he will without his name. These works will be reviewed by the committee that conduct the Exhibition. A price will be secretly set on every piece, and registered by the secretary. If the piece exposed is sold for more, the whole price shall be the Artist's, but if the purchasers value it at less than the committee, the Artist shall be paid the deficiency from the profits of the Exhibition."

As it would be inconvenient to extend this article further at present, we shall conclude it by shewing the progress of public attention and patronage, as manifested by the increasing popularity of the Exhibitions.

1760.	6,582	catalogues at 6d.	£164.	11.
1761.	13,000	*catalogues printed*		
1762.	10,488	catalogues at 1s.	524.	8.
1763.	11,200	do. 1s.	560.	
1764.	15,253	do. 1s.	762.	13.
1765.	16,532	do. 1s.	826.	12.
1766.	17,489	do. 1s.	874.	9.
1767.	22,906	do. 1s.	1145.	6.
Donation from his Majesty			100.	
——— *her R. H. Princess Dowager of Wales.*			10.	10.
Total this year £1255. 16.				

This was the greatest yearly income of this society.—A Royal Charter was granted in January 1765.

DANGERS AND SMALL ISLANDS, IN THE INDIAN SEAS, NOT BEFORE NOTICED.*

Dangers and small Islands among the N. E. Archipelago of Madagascar, which have been lately discovered, and which are not laid down in any Charts.

1°—At 15 or 18 miles in the N. N. E. of Remira Island, there are two small Islands very near each other, on which H. M. sloop the Spitfire, was lost in the year 1801, the 21st of August; the longitude E. observed by Capt. Campbell was, on the southern-most island, 54° 9, 28" Latitude South 4° 55'.

2°—At 4 miles in the N. W. by N. of Remira Island, there is a reef.

3°—At 15 to 18 miles to the Southward of the island of Arott, there is a Coral reef.

4°—At 18 miles in the W. S. W. of the island of Poivre, is a small island of Sand.

5°—In the middle of the Channel between La Dique and Praslin Islands, there are two rocks near each other, at the edge of the Water.

6°—At 1 and a half mile to the East of the Rocks called the *Chimeney*, on the bank of the Seychelles, between Praslin and Mahe Islands, there are several rocks at the Water's surface, on which the French frigate the Regenerec, was very nearly lost, being in chase of a vessel, when she struck.

7°—At 1 and a half mile distant from the same Chimeneys, in the N. E. there are also several Rocks just under the Water.

8°—At 1 and a half mile to the N. W. of the Mamelles, there are several Rocks.

9°—In the S. S. E. of Cosmoledo, from the Easternmost part of it, to the distance of 24 to 27 miles, may be seen the Island Astore the existence of which was doubted; it is six miles in circumference; lat. South, 10° 12'.

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* For the particulars of a shoal on which the ship General Wellesley struck on her passage from the straits of Macassar to Pontiana, likewise not marked in the maps—compare Panorama, vol. II. p. 1069.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

Distribution of Prizes and Honorary Rewards, at the 7th annual Examination, held January 1807.

HINDOOSTANEE.—*First Class.* 1 Glyn, 1500 rupees and medal. 2 Clark, 1000 rupees and medal. 3 Brown, medal.—*Second Class.* 4 Romney. 5 Colvin. 6 Smyth. 7 Halhed. 8 Ellis. 9 Wright. 10 Maxwell. 11 Mason. 12 Barwell sen. 13 Tytler. 14 Gardiner. 15 W. C. Ward. 16 Alexander. 17 G. Warde. 18 Roberdeau. —*Third Class.* 19 Sisson. 20 Johnston. 21 Moore. 22 Cuthbert. 23 Tod. 24 Ellice. 25 Bagge. 26 Oakeley. 27 Pocher. 28 Tucker. 29 Lindsay. 30 Lambert. 31 Braddon. 32 McNabb. 33 Jennings. 34 Smith. 35 Blagrave. 36 Pond. 37 Kennedy. 38 Barwell jun. 39 Harding. 40 Sargent. 41 Morrieson. 42 T. Brown. 43 Barlow. 44 Fraser. 45 Robertson.

SHANSCRIT.—Romney.

ARABIC.—Romney.

MAHRATTA.—1 Tytler, medal. 2 Halhed.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—*Essay of 2d Term of* 1806. *Subject.* "On the Tendency of the Laws and Regulations in force for Bengal and its Dependencies, to promote the security and happiness of the people and the prosperity of the country." Ellis, 1000 rupees and medal.

PERSIAN.—*First Class.* 1 Brown, 1500 rupees and medal. 2 Glyn, 1000 rupees and medal. 3 Clark, medal.—*Second Class.* 4 Romney. 5 Colvin. 6 Wright. 7 Smyth. 8 Ellis.—*Third Class.* 9 Ewing. 10 Tytler. 11 Mason. 12 Halhed. 13 Dick. 14 Cuthbert. 15 Roberdeau.

BENGALEE.—*First Class.* 1 Romney, 1000 rupees and medal. 2 Ellis, 500 rupees and medal. 3 Tytler, medal. *Second Class.* —4 Dick. 5 Barwell, sen. 6 Maxwell. 7 Halhed.—*Third Class.* 8 Monckton. 9 W. C. Ward. 10 Money. 11 Gardiner. 12 Ellice. 13 Oakeley. 14 Smith.

PERSIAN WRITING.—1 Brown, 1000 rupees and medal. 2 Romney, 500 rupees and medal. 3 Lindsey. 4 Mason. 5 Blagrave. 6 Broddon. 7 Johnston. 8 Oakeley.

NAGREE WRITING.—1 Brown, 500 rupees and medal. 2 Tucker. 3 Lindsey. 4 Johnston. 5 Lambert. 6 Smith. 7 Cuthbert. 8 Halhed. 9 Kennedy. 10 W. C. Ward. 11 Roberdeau. 12 Alexander. 13 G. Warde. 14 Pond. 15 McNabb. 16 Tytler. 17 Harding. 18 Morrieson. 19 Ellice.

BENGALEE WRITING.—1 Tytler, 500 rupees and medal. 2 Barwell, medal. 3 Monckton. 4 W. C. Ward.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS.—1 Smyth. 2 Wright. 3 Clark. 4 Oakeley. Inglis and Lowther, absent from the examination.

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STUDENTS LEAVING COLLEGE, *and entering on Public Service in March* 1807, *classed in the Order of relative Proficiency.—First Class.*—1 R. Brown, 1st Persian, 3d Hindoostanee, 1st Persian Writing, 1st Nagree Writing. 2. R. T. J. Glyn, 1st Hindoostanee, 2d Persian. 3 W. F. Clark, 2d Hindoostanee, 3d Persian. 4 G. J. Romney, 1st Bengalee, 4th Hindoostanee, 4th Persian, 2d Persian Writing. 5 H. Ellis, 2d Bengalee, 8th Persian, 8th Hindoostanee. 6 W. C. Smyth, 6th Hindoostanee, 7th Persian, 1st Laws and Regulations. 7. W. Wright, 6th Persian, 9th Hindoostanee, 2d Laws and Regulations. 8 J. Halhed, 7th Hindoostanee, 7th Bengalee, 12th Persian. 9 E. Maxwell, 6th Bengallee, 10th Hindoostanee. 10 J. Ewing, 9th Persian. 11 R. B. Gardiner, 14th Hindoostanee, 11th Bengalee. 12 W. C. Ward, 9th Bengalee, 15th Hindoostanee. 13 H. M. Money, 10th Bengalee. 14 J. T. Roberdeau, 15th Persian, 18th Hindoostanee. 15 H Oakeley, 13th Bengalee, and last Class of Hindoostanee. Murray, 13th Hindoostanee at a former Examination.

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Degrees of Honour were conferred this day (2d March, 1807*) on the following Students.* Robert Brown, Persian and Hindoostanee. R. Thomas John Glyn, Hindoostanee and Persian. William Fairlie Clark, Hindoostanee and Persian. George James Romney, Bengalee. Henry Ellis, Bengalee.

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Register of Degrees of Honour. 1801. William Pearson Elliot. 1802. Charles Lloyd, Jonathan Henry Lovet. 1803. William Butterworth Bayley, William Chaplin, Richard Thomas Goodwin, Terrick Hamilton, Richard Jenkins, William Byam Martin, Edward Wood. 1804. Clotworthy Gowan, Henry George Keene, William Oliver, Thomas Perry, John Romer, George Swinton, John Walker, John Wauchope. 1805. Thomas Chisholm Scott, Montague Henry Turnbull, Joseph Littledale, James Marjoribanks. 1806. Hugh George Christian, William Dorin, Walter Ewer, Henry Newnham, Edward Parry. 1807. Robert Brown, Robert Thomas John Glyn, William Fairlie Clark, George James Romney, Henry Ellis.

By order of the council of the College,

W. HUNTER, Sec. C.C.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 161, 357; and Vol. III. p. 785—where will be found a sketch of the history of the College, and an account of preceding annual examinations.]

STATE OF RELIGIOUS SECTS AND OBSERVANCES, IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE following information is derived from several sources. Of the means taken to spread the Christian Religion our readers have heard much lately; and especially since the public attention has been called to it by some recent publications by members of the East-India Company.

PRESENT STATE OF OTAHEITE.

[From the Journals of the Missionaries stationed there.]

Otaheite, Dec. 12, 1804.—The inhabitants are diminishing every year, through the still-prevailing causes, frequently noticed. Civilization appears to be making but small advances; perhaps it would be wrong to say it is making none. The chiefs are in general very dissolute; and the common people lovers of ease; and both so much attached to their own ways of doing things, and have so little intercourse with foreigners, that they do not plainly see the value of improvement, nor do they apply themselves with much diligence to it.

Since the death of Pomarre, Otoo has maintained his authority without opposition. For the past seven months he has been residing in Eimeo: his return to Taheite is uncertain. His family has lately sustained another loss in Pa-eete, who died in Eimeo a few weeks back: others of his near relations are on the decline. An addition is making to the number of fire-arms that are in the hands of the natives, by almost every vessel that calls here. The Harrington has been keeping up a constant barter for hogs, with muskets and powder; so that now there is scarcely a petty *ratteras* who has not one in his possession. The natives are as desirous as ever after such articles, and frequently give hogs to the value of between thirty and forty pounds, for a musket not worth ten shillings. We suppose that this kind of traffic is not for nought; and expect to see, sooner or later, some fatal consequences attending it. That our personal safety is more endangered by such an influx of fire-arms, must be obvious to every one who considers our peculiar situation.

While the king has been at Eimeo, he has, by gifts and force, got the greater part of the muskets that were in the hands of the *ratteras* there into his own possession. It is rumoured that he expects to do the same in Taheite, when he returns; but it is also said, that those who have them, are determined not to give them up to him, but with loss of life. If the king is resolved on the matter, war we think, will undoubtedly follow. If it should please the Lord to remove Otoo, as he has Pomarre, we apprehend there would be very serious times on this island, as there is no one who seems to possess sufficient authority to take the government, and many would be aspiring to superiority. . . . . .

We have a vessel of about fifty tons in building for the king, which will not be finished for some months. . . . . .

The Harrington, since her stay at Oparre, has bartered away between three and four hundred weight of powder, 13 or 14 muskets, and some pistols.—The seamen expended near £700 worth of property upon the women they had. They were constantly taking up cloathing from the Captain. . . . . .

The wife of the deceased chief of Hapyano arrived in the district, in her way to Hapyano. — She has got the disease which proves so fatal to her countrymen, and which it is probable will carry her off in a short time. When the Duff first arrived here, she was the comeliest woman on the island, and we have always found her one of the kindest and best behaved. Besides her husband, she has, within two years, lost her mother and two brothers.

A few days back the wife of a priest in Opeimanno was given out to be dead, and so continued two days; when, to the surprise of her husband and neighbours, she unexpectedly revived again. She has given a long and nonsensical account of the Po, or other world; which notwithstanding its absurdity, her deluded countrymen seem to receive with a strong persuasion of its reality. Many, from all parts of the district, have gone to gaze on this supposed wonderful personage, and to hear her story. About eight months back a similar matter was transacted in Ewkaa, by the wife of a great priest there."

The natives continue their disposition of thieving, and plunder all they lay their hands on.

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EGYPTIAN APIS IN INDIA.

Coromandel Coast, Jan. 11, 1806. This day a great feast, called Waumavatsumii, began, which is to last for several days.

12*th*. Much annoyed by the noise of the heathen celebrating their festival. The whole town filled with men leading bullocks decorated with flowers, from house to house. The owners of these animals obtain large sums of money from the people for the privilege of worshipping them!

13*th*. This morning the Bramin who instructs us in their native language, came to ask leave of absence for the day that he might join in celebrating the feast. All expostulations with him on the folly of these

things, seem at present to have but little effect. With many others he acknowledges that they are wrong, but pleads the custom of his forefathers as the most powerful motive for attending them.

30th. We were visited this morning by a large family of Hindoos, who had come two or three days' journey to the celebration of the late Moorish festival, by which we have been kept awake for several nights past. A very old grey-headed man led the group, followed by his children and grand-children. They appeared greatly surprised when reviewing the house, furniture, &c. as if it had been the first time they had seen a European face, or had an opportunity of beholding European manners. We were greatly delighted with their simplicity.

REMARKABLE SECT IN INDIA.

Tuttacoryn.—The Sanaers are a sect of people more robust than other Indians, very dark in complexion, their features completely European, their ears protracted to their shoulders by weighty ornaments of lead. They divide themselves into five families, one of which exclusively ascends the trees, from which practice their hands and feet acquire a peculiarly clumsy shape. Their religion is not Braminical, but consists in the worship of one Mandan, formerly a washerman. Their habits of life are extremely simple. They are quarrelsome, avaricious, and deceitful.

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The tribe of Sanaers is very numerous both here and in Travancore. In the latter country they are called Teers, and I do not know if these resemble in all respects our Sanaers. In this district I compute them to be at least fifty thousand in number, of which, perhaps five thousand belong to our protestant church, and constitute from forty to fifty congregations, under the care of about thirty native teachers. A few of the latter (perhaps eight or ten) are rather respectable servants of God, as far as their knowledge goes. But the greater part have been enlisted in a hurry from among the Sanaers themselves, reading and writing being the only qualifications required. From these catechists, and their base, deceitful, and unworthy conduct, my worst troubles arise. But, till a seminary for forming better ones is established in these parts, the evil must be borne with, and the only thing I can do is to keep them in awe. It is also to be lamented, that many of them receive too little wages. If they have families, they can scarcely afford to buy a little palmyra sugar to satisfy the cravings of nature. My heart bleeds for them in this respect, for this extreme poverty often prompts them to take bribes and presents to do what they should not.

STATE OF ROMAN CATHOLICS IN INDIA.

May 1st. Set off for Anjengo; the most ancient English possession in Travancore. I was struck with the number of handsome Romish churches along the beach; at every thousand yards there is a church, and there were formerly still more. They are mostly built by private persons, in consequence of some vow or other: but no inference is to be drawn from the number of these churches with regard to the flourishing state of religion. In most of them, mass is performed only once in two years.

I will take this opportunity to give my opinion on the number of Roman catholics in the peninsula of India. I know, from good authority, that there are beyond a thousand missionaries dispersed over the country. If we allow each of them a nominal influence on two or three thousand souls, as is not improbable, it brings the number of Roman catholics to between two and three millions. Those that are well-informed, think my calculation falls short of the truth. This is the work of three centuries. Could we suppose their religion will go on to spread in the same ratio, we might fix the period, humanly speaking, when India would be a Roman catholic country! It is true, that at the outset the missionaries were abundantly zealous, and powerfully seconded by government; the archbishop of Goa was governor-general of the Portuguese possessions; money was sent from Europe in considerable sums. Circumstances are now altered, but the resources of the Romish priests in this country are still considerable: fines, indulgences, fees, presents, masses for the dead, are inexhaustable sources.

At Anjengo I was introduced to the acquaintance of Father Raymond, a Piedmontese, and vicar-general of Veraples. He is a man of uncommonly liberal principles, and what I learned from him amounts to this—At Veraples they have two numerous seminaries; one for the Latin, the other for the Syriac students. So late as in April, the bishop of ——— came down to Veraples (the vicar-general's confirmation to the bishopric having not yet arrived from Rome, the French having taken the ship in which it was coming, he cannot ordain) in order to lay hands on a number of young priests, no less than 63; besides whom, 205 missionaries of different degrees were ordained in the course of that month! Under Father Raymond's care are fifty thousand Syriac christians, and sixty thousand of the Latin church. There are, besides the archbishop at Goa, four Romish bishops on this coast. The united Syriacs differ in nothing but the language made use of in public worship from the church of Rome. They were originally brought into that communion by compulsive measures. A

few churches, of which more hereafter, resisted unto blood. The inquisition at Goa, of course, is now very mild. Father Raymond enjoys great regard from government, on account of his vast influence. The subsidies they draw from the *congregation de propaganda fide*, at Rome, amounts only to twelve hundred rupees per annum.

During my stay at Molgant, the island where Colonel ——— resides, I had an opportunity of seeing a dignitary of the Syriac church. His dress consisted of a plain long frock, of black silk; a small blue bonnet, and a long bishop's staff in his hand. His physiognomy differed much from that which characterizes the Indian; austerity, firmness, acumen, and integrity, seemed to form its character. He looked like a *man*. The Syriacs came into India, he said, more than a thousand years ago. Their tenets were those held by the Nestorians, who during their severe persecutions (the storms that scatter the seeds of opinion) spread all over the East. The Syriacs, numerous at present, go by the name *Nosrims* or *Nazarenes*. They are an industrious, moral, and wealthy branch of the community, and are greatly respected in all commercial intercourse for their integrity. The greater part of them have been induced, by compulsion to join the pale of the church of Rome. They are quite Roman catholics, with this exception, that mass is performed among them in Syriac instead of Latin. They have the New Testament in Syriac, and a seminary of their own at Veraples, near Cochin. Two branches of the Syriac church, however, create a schism; First, Those in the hills to the north, forming about thirty-two churches, who braved the persecutions of the Portuguese, adhere to their old heterodox tenets concerning the two natures in Christ, and receive the sacrament in both kinds. Secondly, About fifty-two churches in the south fell off again from the Romish church when the persecution ceased, retaining, however, most of the peculiarities of the catholic worship. On what principle they split, I cannot learn. All these churches worship saints, and especially the Virgin Mary.

In the evening I saw an instance of Roman catholic church discipline. Taking a walk with a gentleman, we heard a woman cry very much, as if under a severe flogging. Having followed these sounds, we perceived, in front of a church, a young woman tied to a cocoa-nut tree, and a stout fellow, (the church clerk), inflicting this severe discipline whilst the native priest stood by to see that justice was done.

[*For a more particular account of some events relating to the Syriac Churches, Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p.* 155, *&c.*]

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STATE OF THE JEWS AT COCHIN.

[Comp. Panorama, Vol. III p. 150, 341.]

The synagogue of the Jews, in one of the suburbs of Cochin, consists at present of about a thousand souls, five hundred of which are the descendants of white Jews; the rest are black. Mr. Alex. Jacob Levy, a Jew born in London, officiates as presiding rabbin. He told me they had a tradition that these Jews were of the tribe of Benjamin, who, after the conquest of Jerusalem by Titus, escaped with the silver trumpets, and other implements, from the temple, and settled in Arabia, from whence they came gradually down the coast to Cranganore and other places, till a persecution by the Portuguese took place, in which their antiquities, documents, &c. were all destroyed, when they took refuge in the dominions of the king of Cochin. They were formerly more rich and numerous; but since the last war, reduced to poverty, they now subsist by the produce of their cocoa-nut gardens. This tradition, as to their emigration from Jerusalem, is obviously involved in uncertainty.

The synagogue is a snug little building, in the style of a Dutch synagogue, illuminated by sixteen massy lustres of silver.

Cochin, once a fine compact town, presents now a ruinous aspect. The fortifications have been blown up, as have all the public buildings. The inhabitants languish, as there are no schools, no public worship, and no trade.

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MARRIAGE CEREMONIES IN INDIA.

Sept. 11, 1807. This evening attended the marriage of my servant at the mission church, Vepery, in which the late Rev. Mr. Gerricke used to preach. The service was in Tamul. The bride and bridegroom were drest in the most gorgeous manner. The bride was so covered with jewels and flowers, that I could not discern her features. When they came out of church, the bridegroom mounted a fine horse richly decorated, attended by a number of men and boys carrying torches and flags. The bride followed in a grand open palankeen, and some of their young relations followed in another, with a number of attendants, preceded by a Malabar drum and other music. This procession paraded through the streets of Vepery about an hour, and then returned home. Their house was grandly illuminated, and adorned according to the fashion of the country. The bride and bridegroom were seated upon a sort of throne, and other jewels and flowers were placed on the neck and head of the bride. The bridegroom's foot was washed with milk by a

young relation, who put a silver ring on his toe, and he, in return, put a gold ring on his finger. A short prayer, by one of the catechists, was offered in Malabar. They then had flowers strewed over their heads by several of their friends, each of whom pronounced a blessing over them. The whole company anointed themselves with a liquor made from sandal-wood. The whole was accompanied with music and singing, at the close of which they distributed beetle-nut, and the company broke up. The ceremony lasted about four hours. They are to have a great feast to-morrow.

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RELIGIOUS CEREMONY OF SWINGING,

At *Rovapettan*, a short distance from Madras. Aug. 3, 1806.

The scene of this ceremony was a plain in the front of a Hindoo pagoda, and it passed in the presence of an immense multitude of people. In the middle of this plain a large pole was erected, about 50 feet high, on the top of which was a swivel, and a roller; over this swivel was another pole transversely fixed, about the same length; to each end of this transverse beam a long rope was suspended. Near one end of this beam a small canopy was fixed, covered with red and coloured cloth, and ornamented with flowers. Under this canopy the victim was fastened by a short rope tied to two hooks, which were fixed on each side of his back-bone, a little below the shoulder blade, though not to touch the bone. A small scaffold was erected about six feet high, upon which he ascended to be fastened to this horrid machine. Whilst they were fixing the rope, he harangued the people with great apparent earnestness. They attempted to tie his feet to the beam, which would have eased him much, but this he refused. When all was ready, a signal was given, and he was gradually raised from the scaffold, by means of the opposite rope, to the above-mentioned height, when the beam was gently drawn round three times, describing a circle of about 50 feet in diameter. During the time he was suspended, the whole weight of his body hung by the skin of his back. He had a small Malabar drum in his hand called *tom tom*, which he beat as he swung. His head was ornamented with flowers, which he threw down to the people; and these being considered very sacred, they were eagerly caught by them. He continued suspended in the air about ten minutes, during which time he appeared to exhort the people, making a great noise, and beating the drum. When he was let down, I saw some blood on his back, though not so much as I expected, as the hooks were fixed in holes made before; for I understood this was the third time he had performed this dreadful penance! Previous to his being suspended, three of their gods were carried in procession round the plain, and placed opposite the scaffold. The whole was accompanied with music and loud acclamations of the spectators.

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STATE OF THE MISSION IN TARTARY.

The latest accounts received by the Edinburgh Missionary Society from their Missionaries at Earass, are dated July 15th. They were then in good health, and had begun to print the New Testament in Turkish. The first sheet has been sent over as a specimen of the work. Kategary, the young sultan, who has been so often mentioned in their letters, has been baptised at his own earnest request. It is now a considerable time since he renounced Mohammedanism, and made a public profession of Christianity. Since that time he has been not only stedfast in his attachment to the Gospel, but zealous in his endeavours to spread the knowledge of it among his countrymen. On this account he has suffered great persecution, both from his own relations and the neighbouring chiefs. But all their efforts have been in vain. He not only continues firm in his profession, but discovers the greatest anxiety for the conversion of his countrymen. He is lineally descended from the Khans of the Crimea, and is allied to several of the greatest families in the East. He is a very fine looking young man, and possesses very superior abilities. He is rather too high spirited, and is bold and resolute. Owing to the war betwixt the Turks and Russians, the state of the country is extremely dangerous. Several of the Circassian Beys have been influenced to go to war with the latter, and the Kabardians are daily committing dreadful excesses.

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STATE OF ESQUIMAUX CONVERTS IN NORTH AMERICA.

The converted Esquimaux continue in general to afford much satisfaction to the missionaries by their christian walk and conversation; and the schools, which have been diligently attended, not only by the children but by many of the adults, especially the women, have been productive of great and abiding benefit. About twenty persons have been baptised at the different settlements during the winter of 1805-6, and about twenty more admitted candidates for baptism. We subjoin a few extracts from the letters of the Missionaries.

September 1st. After the morning service, we had a conversation with some heathen families, who arrived here in the foregoing week, and expressed a wish to dwell with the believers, and to be converted to Jesus. As soon as it was known that these poor heathens had obtained leave to stay, there arose among

our Esquimaux such a spirit of joy and gladness, that it was truly affecting to witness it. Since their arrival here, our people had not failed to speak of the mercy the Lord had shown in their own conversion, and to preach Jesus to them as the only saviour, who alone could make them happy both here and hereafter; and now, on perceiving that they were to be inhabitants of this place, they hardly knew how to contain themselves for joy. Young and old ran to help them with their baggage, and to settle their little affairs. The new-comers were quite humbled and amazed by such proofs of love and attention in their Christian countrymen, and declared, that for the first time in their lives they had found people who loved them with disinterested sincerity.

Esquimaux Sorcerer.— Last summer, a young man, a son of the noted sorcerer Uiverunna, moved hither. His name is Angukualak. He is seriously awakened, and came to acquaint us with his whole former course of life, which he did with a mind greatly agitated. The recital was a string of the most abominable practices in the service of every vice. His parents had instructed him in the art of sorcery. His account was nearly in the following words: My parents told me, that their familiar spirit or *Torngak* lived in the water. If I wished to consult him, I must call upon him as the spirit of my parents, to come forth out of the water, and remember this token, that I should observe in some part of the house a vapour ascending, soon after which the spirit would appear, and grant what I asked. Some years ago, when my little brother was very ill, I tried this method for the first time, and called upon the Torngak, when I really thought I perceived a small vapour arising, and shortly after the appearance of a man in a watry habit stoop before me. I was filled with horror my whole body shook with fear, and I covered my face with my hands. Some time after my brother's recovery, I had a very terrible dream, which overwhelmed me with anguish and terror. I thought I saw a very deep dark cavern, the descent to which was a narrow steep chasm. In this horrible place I discovered my mother, my relations, and many others whom I had known, and who had led a very wicked life on earth, sitting in great torment, and exhibiting a dreadful appearance. I was already with my feet slipping down the chasm; and it seemed as if somebody said to me; "Into that dark place thou must likewise soon depart." From that moment I found no rest any where, but having heard that true believers lived at Hopedale, I resolved to come hither, and, with my whole family, to be converted to Jesus, that I may not likewise descend into the place of torment, and be lost for ever.

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HOTTENTOT DEVOTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Dec. 24th, Being Christmas-eve, many Christians, Hottentots and slaves, came hither, and joined our congregation in celebrating Christmas with us. Of the latter, most had returned from the harvest. Our Church was crouded with attentive hearers, who, with us, adored our incarnate God and Saviour, praising Him with heart and voice that He came into the world to save sinners. On Christmas-day a great number arrived from all parts; and it was a true festival-day to us all, on which we could with cheerfulness proclaim the glad tidings, that unto us is born a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord, both to Christians and heathen. The congregation of believing Hottentots at Baviansklooof consists of 496 persons. The inhabitants of the settlement are nearly the same in number as last year, as far as we have been able to ascertain; 186 men, 303 women, and 601 children. In all, about 1093.

VISIT OF GENERAL BAIRD.

May 27th. The Field-Coronet Grebe wrote us word, that General Baird intended to be with us on the 29th, with a retinue of thirty persons. We did every thing in our power to give our new English Governor the best reception. He arrived about twelve o' clock with only six persons in his company. As soon as they sat down to dinner, the school-children came forward and sung some verses, expressive of their best wishes for the new Governor, which gave him and his company great satisfaction. After the children had retired, all the men in the settlement stepped to the door of our dining-room. His Excellency asked what this meant? and being informed that they came to bid him welcome to this country, he rose and went toward them. One of the communicants, Adam Verdyn, stepping forward, addressed himself to the following effect; "My countrymen are here, to thank Almighty God that He has brought you safe across the great ocean, and to wish you all prosperity and blessing in this country. My nation commends itself to your favour and protection, and promise all obedience to you and your Government, and that we will be faithful to you in all things, &c." This address was delivered in three divisions, each of which was translated by Mr. von Rhineveld into English. The Governour expressed much satisfaction, and ordered Mr. von Rhineveld to thank the people for their affectionate declaration, and to assure them of his favour and protection. He afterwards took particular notice of an old Brother, Jacob Akink, who cannot speak Dutch, but still

uses the click of the tongue in his own language. Another Hottentot was his interpreter; and thus by means of three languages, his Excellency conversed some time with old Jacob. The latter described in simple but energetic words, how the love of the gospel had brought him from a great distance to this place: and added, that now he had found rest unto his soul. The Governour then went to see the church. As he was soon going to leave us, the bell was rung, and the congregation immediately assembled, when some hymns were sung, to the great satisfaction of his Excellency and the whole company. After taking a view of the settlement, the Governor left us, with expressions of great good-will towards the Mission. The Hottentots seemed to revere him as a father. The Brethren Bonatz and Kuehnel accompanied him part of the way. On opening the poor's box in the church, we found that the Governour had bestowed a generous donation upon our poor. Fifty persons were added to the church in 1806.

OBSERVANDÆ LITERARIA.

A French writer has lately published what he calls a General Recapitulation of the most interesting publications which have appeared in Europe, France excepted, during *five* years, from 1800 to 1805. Although we have some reason to suppose that his account is in some degree defective, the more so, as we have remarked nothing under the head *Divinity*, yet as we do not at present, possess the means of rectifying it, we shall give it as it is. It may contribute to form a tolerably accurate criterion, by which to judge of the present bias of the public mind in Europe.

FIRST CLASS

Natural History	374
Physics	67
Galvanism	23
Chemistry	85
Medicine, Chirurgery	535
Mathematics	157

SECOND CLASS

Arts, Trades, Manufactures &c.	75
Commerce	52
Agriculture, rural Economy	119
Gardening	44
On Forests, Hunting, Shooting, and Fishing	45
Military art	111

THIRD CLASS

History	345
Biography	163
Ancient and modern Geography	134
Topography	56
Voyages	266
Geographical maps	311
Statistics	90
Politics	30
Political Economy	27
Diplomacy	23
Public Right and Jurisprudence	17
Philosophy, Morality	130
Instruction	99
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FOURTH CLASS

Fine Arts	105
Belles-lettres	201
Poetry	316
Novels	596
Plays	282
Music	23
Antiquities	52
Numismatics	14
Mythology	16
Ancient Literature	263
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FIFTH CLASS

Encyclopedical works	136
Literary history, and Biography	85
Miscellanies	23
Free Masonry	14
Study of modern and ancient Languages	293
Journals	106
Almanacks	63
Games	3

. . . . . .

We have formerly noticed the number of magazines and reviews published in London, we now insert more in particular a list of the periodical works at present in circulation; reserving for a future occasion a complete list of all the newspapers published in Great Britain and Ireland.

AGRICULTURE.

The Agricultural Magazine; or, the Farmer's Monthly Journal of Husbandry and Rural Affairs.—Conducted by R. W. Dickson, M. D. Author of Practical Agriculture. Monthly numbers, 1s. each. Longman.

Annals of Agriculture and other useful Arts, collected and published by Arthur Young, Esq. F. R. S. Quarterly. 8vo. plates. 2s. 6d. per Number. Phillips.

The Farmer's Magazine: a periodical Work, exclusively devoted to Agriculture and Rural Affairs.—Published quarterly. Numbers, 2s. 0d. each. Edinburgh, Constable and Co. London, Murray.

ANTIQUITIES.

The Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, displayed in a Series of elegant Views of

the most interesting Objects of Curiosity in Great Britain. sm. 8vo. Plates, in Monthly Numbers at 2s. 6d. each. Clarke.

The Antiquary's Magazine, and Archæological Library. Quarterly Numbers. 3s. 6d. each, Plates. Royal 8vo. Phillips.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The Artist; a Series of Essays on Science and Art. Written by Men of Professional Abilities on Topics relative to their respective Studies, and by other Persons peculiarly conversant with those Subjects. Edited by Prince Hoare, Esq. 4to. Weekly Numbers, 1s. each, published weekly during the Winter Season. Murray.

The Director, or Literary and Scientific Journal; published every Saturday during the Winter Season. 8vo. 1s. each Number. Miller.

A Journal of Natural Philosophy, and the Arts. By William Nicholson. Monthly Numbers, 8vo. 2s. 6d. each, Plates. Stratford.

The Philosophical Magazine: conducted by Alexander Tilloch, Honorary Member of the Royal Irish Academy, &c. 8vo. Monthly Numbers, 2s. 6d. each; plates. Richardson, &c.

The Repertory of Arts, Manufactures, and Agriculture. New Series, in Monthly Numbers, with Plates. 2s. 6d. Wyatt.

The Retrospect of Philosophical, Mechanical, and Agricultural Discoveries. In Quarterly Parts, 3s. 6d. each. 8vo. Wyatt.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Censuria Literaria. By Samuel Egerton Brydges, Esq. 8vo.——Monthly. Longman, and White.

CRITICISM.

The Annual Review and History of Literature. Arthur Aikin, Editor. An Annual Volume, Royal 8vo. about 900 pages. pr 1l. 1s. Longman.

The Anti-Jacobin Review and Magazine; or Monthly Political and Literary Censor. 8vo. Monthly Numbers, 2s. 6d. each. Two Volumes are completed annually.

The British Critic. 8vo. Monthly Numbers. 2s. 6d. each: a Volume is completed every Six Months. Rivington.

The Critical Review; or, Annals of Literature, 8vo. Monthly Numbers, 2s, 6d. each. A Volume is completed every four Months, by an Appendix. Mawman.

The Eclectic Review. Monthly Numbers, 2s. each. Longman.

The Edinburgh Review; or, Critical Journal. Published Quarterly. 5s. each. Edinburgh, Constable. London. Murray.

The Literary Annual Register, or Records of Literature, Domestic and Foreign. Charles Taylor, jun. Editor. 8vo. Monthly Numbers, 1s. each, or an Annual Volume handsomely half bound, 14s. Taylor.

The Monthly Review; or Literary Journal enlarged: Monthly Numbers. 8vo. 2s. 6d. each. One volume is completed every four Months, by an Appendix. Becket.

The Oxford Review, or Literary Censor: containing Analyses, Criticisms, and Notices of New Books, Domestic and Foreign, Monthly Numbers, 8vo. 2s. 6d. each. A Volume is completed every Six Months. Phillips.

HISTORY.

The Annual Register, or a View of the History, Politics, and Literature for the Year ——, An Annual Volume. 8vo. about 1000 pages. half bound, p. 13s. bds. 12s. Otridge, &c.

New Series.—The Annual Register, or a View of the History, Politics, and Literature for the Year ——. An Annual Volume, 8vo. upwards of 1000 pages, half bound, pr. 16s. bds. 15s. Rivingtons.

The New Annual Register, or a general Repository of History, Politics, and Literature for the Year ——. An Annual Volume, 8vo. upwards of 1000 pages. half bound, pr. 1l. 1s. bds. 1l. Stockdale.

The Asiatic Annual Register, or a View of the History of Hindustan, and of the Politics, Commerce, and Literature of Asia, for the Year ——. One Volume. 8vo. 14s. Cadell.

MEDICINE.

The Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, exhibiting a concise View of the latest and most important Discoveries in Medicine, Surgery, and Pharmacy. Published in Numbers, 3s. each. Edinburgh, Constable. London, Murray.

The London Medical Review:——No. 1. to be continued Quarterly, pr. 2s. 6d. Longman.

The Medical and Chirurgical Review. 8vo. Monthly Numbers, 2s. 6d. each. Boosey.

The Medical and Physical Journal. Conducted by Drs. Bradley and Batty. 8vo. Monthly Numbers. pr. 2s. 6d. each. Phillips.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Athenæum, a Magazine of Literary and Miscellaneous Information. Conducted by J. Aikin, M. D. Monthly Numbers, 2s. each. Longman, and Cadell and Davies.

The Army List. Square 12mo. Monthly Numbers, 1s. each. Phillips.

Le Beau Monde, or Literary and Fashionable Magazine, in royal 8vo. in Monthly Numbers, 2s. 6d. each. J. B. Bell.

La Belle Assemblée. Bell's Court and Fashionable Magazine, addressed particularly to the Ladies.——Monthly Numbers, 2s. 6d. each. J. Bell.

The Cabinet; or Monthly Report of Polite Literature; sm. 8vo. Plates. Monthly Numbers, 2s. 6d. each. Matthews and Leigh.

The Caricature Magazine, or Hudibrastic Mirror. Folio. Numbers published every fortnight, 2s. each. Tegg.

The European Magazine. Monthly Numbers, 1s. 6d. each. Asperne.

The Fashions of London and Paris. In Monthly Numbers. 8vo. 1s. 6d. each. Phillips.

The Gentleman's Magazine. 8vo. Monthly Numbers, 1s. 6d. each. Plates. Harris.

The Literary Panorama, Monthly Numbers, 2s. 6d. each, containing Seven Sheets of Letter Press, extra Royal Paper. Including a Review of Books, Register of Events, and Magazine of Varieties. Two Supplements are published in the Course of the Year. Taylor.

The Lady's Magazine enlarged, or, Entertaining Companion for the Fair Sex, appropriated solely to their Use and Amusement. Monthly Numbers. 8vo. 1s. each. Robinson

The Lady's Monthly Museum: New series of Monthly Numbers, Plates. 12mo. 1s. Vernor, Hood, and Sharpe.

The Laughable Magazine, or Cabinet of Humour. Folio. Numbers published every fortnight, 2s. each. Tegg.

Monthly Literary Recreations, or Magazine of general Information and Amusement. Monthly Numbers, 1s. 6d. each with Engravings, Crosby.

The Monthly Magazine, or British Register. 8vo. Monthly Numbers, 1s. 6d. each. Phillips.

The Monthly Mirror, reflecting Men and Manners; with Strictures on their Epitome, the Stage. 8vo. Monthly Numbers, plates 2s. Vernor, Hood, and Sharpe.

The Monthly Literary Advertiser. 1 sheet, 6d. Bent.

The Naval Chronicle. Royal 8vo. Monthly Numbers. Plates. 2s. 6d. each. Gold.

The Navy List. Square 12mo. Monthly Numbers. 1s. each. Steele.

The New Political Caricature Magazine, or Panoramic History of the Times. In Folio Numbers, published every fortnight, 2s. each. Tegg.

Records of Fashion and Court Elegance. 4to. coloured Engravings. Monthly Numbers 4s. 6d. each. Orme.

The Satirist; or Monthly Meteor. 8vo. Monthly Numbers, (Caricature plates) 2s. 6d. each. Tipper.

The Scots Magazine, and Edinburgh Literary Miscellany. 8vo. Monthly Numbers. 1s. 6d. each. Edinburgh, Constable. London, Murray.

The Sporting Magazine. Monthly Numbers. Plates. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Wheble.

The Universal Magazine. Monthly Numbers. 1s 6d. each. Symonds.

The Wonderful Museum and Extraordinary Magazine. By William Granger, Esq. Monthly Numbers. Plates. 8vo. 1s. Hogg.

POLITICS.

Cobbett's Parliamentary Debates, Royal 8vo. Published in numbers, parts and volumes, price 31s. 6d. per volume, half bound, Russia. Bagshaw.

Bell's Parliamentary Debates, and Biographical Sketches of Senatorial Characters, published on the 1st of every Month, during the Recess of Parliament, and on every other Saturday during the Session. Price 2s. each Number. J. B. Bell.

The Political Review, and Monthly Register. Conducted and printed by B. Flower. Published in Monthly Numbers, 1s. 6d. each. Jones.

THEOLOGY.

The Christian Observer, conducted by Members of the Established Church, 8vo. Monthly Numbers, 1s. 6d. each. A Volume is completed annually, including an Appendix. pr. 6d. Hatchard.

The Christian Magazine, or Evangelical Repository. 8vo. Monthly Numbers, 6d. each. Edinburgh, Ogle and Aikman; London, Ogle.

The Evangelical Magazine. 8vo. Monthly Numbers, 6d. each. Williams and Smith.

The Gospel Magazine, or Theological Review. 8vo. Monthly Numbers. 9d. Jones.

The Methodist Magazine. 8vo. Monthly Numbers. 6d. each. With a Portrait. Sold at all the Chapels in the Wesleyan Methodist Connection.

The Missionary Magazine. 8vo. Monthly Numbers, 6d. each. Edinburgh, Guthrie and Tait; London, Button, and Ogle.

The Monthly Repository of Theology and General Literature. Monthly Numbers, 1s. 6d. each. Longman.

The Orthodox Churchman's Magazine and Review. 8vo. Monthly Numbers, 1s. 6d. each. Rivingtons.

The Religious Monitor; or Scots Presbyterian Magazine. Octavo. Monthly Numbers. 6d. each. Edinburgh, Ogle and Aikman; London, Ogle.

The Theological Review. 8vo. Monthly Numbers.——6d. each. Burditt.

The Youth's Magazine: or, Evangelical Miscellany. To be continued Monthly. pr. 3d. Kent.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Modern and Contemporary Voyages and Travels. 8vo. Monthly Numbers. Plates. 2s. 6d. Phillips.

The Annual Amount of the Sale of all these Works, is 2,000,000 of Numbers.

ON THE MARRIAGE MANUFACTORY AT GRETNA GREEN.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Mr. Editor.—You have paid considerable attention in several articles, which have appeared in the Panorama, to ceremonies of marriage practised among different nations, but you have omitted a remarkable marriage-establishment, which flourishes in our own country, to the great emolument of the ceremony-performing priest, of the postilions and chaise-masters on the road, leading to his residence, and of a numerous corps of *vedettes*, ever vigilant on behalf of happy fugitives from Parental and Guardian oppression to the land of hymeneal liberty and expectancy.

Such is, most assuredly, the famous marriage manufactory at Gretna Green! Ah, Gretna Green! the place of places, for *joining of hands*, and determining under what aspects lovers on whom parental dotage has frowned may nevertheless anticipate the happiest of conjunctions! The subject deserves a treatise: many an octavo has been filled with less interesting matter than this combines: many a quarto, many a folio, has been written, and published, too, on a less prolific subject than Gretna Green!—It is impossible then, most surely, that you, Mr. Editor, should grudge it a place in your well-filled pages.

On every subject the importance of which is enhanced by its dignity, the advantages of a regular and orderly manner of discussion is well known and acknowledged by all sound logicians, whether they be Polemics, or Pacifics; whether Historians or Essayists, whether they practice in the Pulpit, at the Bar, in the Senate, or at Lloyd's-coffee-house; whether defending the British Constitution, or delighting an Auditory at one of our Public Institutions, I shall therefore treat the article under consideration with due distinction, as manifested by a honourable number of divisions.

In the first place, *Of the Geographical situation of Gretna.*

This village is situated about a quarter of a mile beyond the river Sark, which divides Scotland from England. It is distant from London *three hundred and thirteen* miles: which distance has been performed on the wings of love, with the assistance of frequent relays of post-horses, in *twenty-nine hours*. On the right hand, at the entrance into the town, stands a public house, which by the courtesy of the country is denominated an *Inn*. It is kept by Willy Johnson and Peggy Morgan. They are man and wife, but, according to the Scottish custom the latter retains her maiden name.

This inn is not without tolerable accommodations, but the most distinguished part of the premises is a good sized bed-room, decently furnished.

Secondly, *Of the Language of Gretna, and of the roads leading to it.*

I must premise, that this is not explicitly either Scotch or English, but a kind of border dialect, the inhabitants have certain phrases that imply victory to the *first* post-chaise which drives furiously across the Sark; and import as much as—"gave the old folks the slip!"—"so many miles a-head!"—"beat 'em by two stages!"—"plenty of money!" "a Heiress!"—Or, otherwise: "close pursuit!"—"Old ones at our heels!"—"*Haste! Haste!! Haste!!!*"—"Parson directly!" and so forth. This intelligence is often conveyed by the *signals* of a dextrous and practised out-rider, who on such occasions is a personage of great importance; or, by the smack of the postilion's whip, which is the most fashionable mode, and, in an instant, unless the priest of Hymen be at his *house of call*, all is bustle in search of him.

But, as this convenient character is usually at his post, and attentive to his business, I shall without delay attempt to describe him.

Thirdly, *Of the Priest, or rather the* HIGH *Priest, of Gretna Green.*

It is the misfortune of all trades that a man no sooner rises to eminence in any art or mystery, but rivals start up, and affect an equality with him. As rubies, emeralds, diamonds and other precious stones are counterfeited, so is there a counterfeit priest of Gretna! "O times! O manners!"—Well may our sages denounce the profligacy of the age! well may weary *lawyers* and *lawyeresses*, complain of the tricks upon travellers and the barefaced impositions which they experience in their journey to Gretna! but the most hazardous trick of all, though usually they least suspect it, they risque at the end of their journey. Happily, the counterfeit resides a couple of miles from the village; and who would think of saving a trifle by employing a less practised workman, when the dangers of pursuit and detection are imminent?

The real priest, then, is JOSEPH PASLEY: who has, indeed, been described as a blacksmith, but that is only the *concetto* of some wicked wit on his standing rule of "striking the iron while it is hot." No: he is the son of a dissenting teacher, and is now about 75 years of age. He was indeed when young bound apprentice to a tobacconist, but, as if he foresaw that fate ordained him to be the very pattern as well as patron of elopers, he eloped with all possible speed and pleasure, from the too confined restrictions of his master's house. He then spread the toils of a fisherman; and well remembering that "all

was fish that came to his net," he has long manifested his conviction of the truth of this principle, by his practice. On the passing of the marriage act in England, he ceased from fishing, in troubled waters of "Neptune's green domain," and betook himself to the more lucrative occupation of performing one of the ecclesiastical functions. "Is he then in orders?" What an impertinent question! Is he not waiting for orders, from the couples that arrive? You might as well ask, whether he be a deep Theologian? Certainly, he is very conversant with *the Fathers*; but he touches mighty tenderly on *their* opinions, in the presence of the young couples who have travelled from distant regions, with very different sentiments, to desire the exercise of his office.

Fourthly, *Of the different prices paid to the High Priest for the exercise of his office.*

Mr. Pasley is reported by some to have attained the art of knowing by a *wink* from a Post-Boy, how much money a Gentleman has in his pocket: this, however, I find difficult to believe; but rather think that he usually discovers from the almost breathless driver's manner of addressing his charge, to what extent he may carry his demand. The Gentleman is the first to whom he applies: and his price varies, from ten pounds, to twenty: sometimes it amounts to fifty: but such good jobs are uncommon. He is however, always positive that "the Lady has a handsome fortune: and is well worth whatever trouble the Gentleman may have taken to obtain her: in her own right, to be sure! and a very agreeable, beautiful, amiable, angelic creature, as ever the sun shone on, she is:—any man may see *that*, in her very air and manners! I protest, I took her for a lady of fashion, at the very first glimpse I had of her—and let me tell you, Sir, I have seen many most beautiful ladies in this village: but none more charming, more fascinating, more—So, do not lose time by haggling about a few guineas; but indulge your natural liberality, and make her your own for ever!"

Having effectually ascertained the depth of the Gentleman's pocket, he "begs leave to speak a few words in private with the lady."—To her he paints the disgrace of returning to her friends unmarried; the imputations to which she has subjected her good name and character by her elopement, and concludes by "persuading himself that she will cheerfully extend her bounty to him who is about to unite her to the object of her affections. As handsome a Gentleman, to be sure, as ever trod shoe leather! I wonder that old folks can be so very, *very* blind! I really should have thought him a nobleman, had I only passed him on the road!"—The appeal is usually irresistible: and—the Lady's purse is opened, according to her ability.

Fifthly, *De Officiis et Beneficiis*, or the *Summum Bonum* of Gretna Green.

The money paid, Mr. Pasley proceeds to officiate: he unites part of the English service; with part of the Scottish. He asks *some* questions out of the prayer book: he puts on the ring; joins the hands of the parties, pronounces them "man and wife:" and, if the case demand expedition, as it generally does, his prayers and his blessings are so concise, that I have known couples, who amidst the perturbations of the scene, could scarcely tell whether they had received any blessing really at Gretna.

Mr. Pasley has been known to *earn one hundred pounds* in a week: and he acknowledges an income *communibus annis* of five to six hundred pounds: and this without the *cure of souls!*—by honest labour and industry in his vocation.

It must be owned that nothing but dire necessity could induce a delicate mind to submit to what Mr Pasley further exacts, before he will furnish a certificate of marriage, nor will he subscribe himself a witness of what he has not beheld. But Ladies at Gretna, must submit to Gretna institutions and manners!

It *was* his custom to preserve duplicates of these certificates in a brown jug, which was his regular depository: but the malicious say, (unquestionably the report originated with his rival) that in a *drunken* fit, he emptied the contents of his jug into the fire; and thus consumed memorials of the triumphs of love, worthy of immortal renown!

The fact may be true: but the cause I absolutely deny: for it appears to me utterly incredible that a hero who has been in the habit of drinking a pint of brandy at a draught, and several such draughts daily: a hero who boasts of having sat *de die in diem*, during three days, with a hearty friend, in which time they two alone consumed *ten gallons* of brandy,—should ever be *drunk!* The thought is derogatory to his prowess. Never did ever any of his customers detect him in drunkenness; though it is well known in Gretna that he quaffs his favourite beverage till having taken his seat in his chair, he fills it with ample—motionless—venerable,—complacent—and—unceremonious dignity. Yes, Sir, you may have heard of ordinary men, who drink as long as they can stand; but this incalculably superior personage drinks as long as he can sit: which I take to be a great improvement in the art, and to which very few attain: though I once knew a capital performer (an Essex man, by residence) who laid himself down to drink, at first, as it guaran-

teed him, he said, from the hazard of falling, if fate so appointed, at last.

Sixthly, *Of certain prejudices which attend the official conduct of this illustrious character, and of certain derogatory insinuations to which he was most unworthily subjected by a* Puisne *Judge on the Bench.*

How much is it to be regretted that the yet unestablished principles of liberty among us permitted a Judge on the Bench, not long ago, to pass a contempt of court, on so great, so useful, and so popular a character as Mr. Pasley! as if truly, because "once a priest, always a priest"—therefore "once a tobacconist always a tobacconist." What! may not a man in this land of liberty change his trade for his own benefit, and that of the public! And pray, supposing his lordship had been of some honest calling before he was a lawyer, would he have liked to have been reminded of it in the public court, and quoted upon with old scraps "once a——always a——" and so forth?——And then, his Lordship to be sure, must refuse this exemplary person's testimony on the subject of marriage!—and in the midst of a public and crouded court, deny his authority on that very subject, with which he has been most intimate all his life; and of which he is not merely *a* witness, but THE witness, by habit, *par excellence*, and *ex officio!!!*—"O shame, where is thy blush!"

This, at least, I am sure I must say, from the bottom of my heart, that while such queer and crabbed maxims influence those who are appointed to distribute Justice, (who you know, Sir, should be *blind*:

Though Justice when near to a black rolling eye
Will be blinking and winking and peeping,)

may neither you, nor I be called in question before them on any account whatever!

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

HYMENEUS.

ON THE CULTURE OF COTTON IN FRANCE.

The French minister in his note to the commercial cities, which accompanied the *latest* blockading decree of Buonaparte, endeavours to reconcile the minds of the people, to the total privation of colonial produce, partly by philosophic arguments, and partly by holding out the flattering prospect, that the soil of France will soon be able, in a great measure, to supply their wants in this respect. To judge how far such expectations are well founded, we subjoin an article transmitted to us by an intelligent inhabitant of France, on the culture of cotton, introduced in the department *des Landes*, by M. Louis Dupoy, formerly a St. Domingo planter. [Compare Panorama Vol. I. p.200]

"The cotton-tree is a native of the warmest countries; and we know but of one species (the herbaceous cotton) which has been naturalized, and cultivated with some success in the South of Europe. Sicily, the islands of the Archipelago, and some parts of Calabria, derive great advantages from the cultivation of this plant. It has been successfully introduced in the Spanish province of Valentia, and attempts have been made in Tuscany and in Piedmont; but although these latter countries had at first obtained crops, which seemed to promise extremely favourable results from this new article, yet the cultivation has been abandoned; either, because the plant degenerated; or, because the produce was not in proportion to the care and expences it requires.

"The culture of cotton was also attempted in France and the successful experiments made by M. Mourgues in Provence, in the year 1789, are well known. But, notwithstanding that Provence offers situations where the heat is equally intense and steady, as in the most southern parts of Europe, yet cotton plantations did not ultimately succeed.

"The department *des Landes*, is far from enjoying a climate as favourable as those parts of Provence where it might be rationally expected the cotton-plant should thrive; that plant requires a great and a constant heat. In Europe it must be sheltered from the north. The *Landes* are totally open on that side; and on the south, they are so near to the Pyrennees that the climate is extremely uncertain. Snow falls on these mountains till the end of April; and south winds passing over those snowy and elevated regions render this department as cold as the more northern ones. We know indeed, that summers there are generally very hot; but, we know, also, that the heat is not steady and uniform, which is one of the most necessary conditions to insure the success of a cotton plantation. The climate of that part of France, is so unlike that of the Spanish provinces on the other side of the Pyrennees, that the best kinds of grape brought thither from Spain, degenerate in a short time."

So much for the naturalization of cotton in France! and we dare to say, that the crops of Indigo, &c. offer no greater probability of success, but will prove to be among the numerous dreams of the economists, that may amuse the ministers, or the *badauds de Paris*, but the manufacturers will find such amusements rather serious.

The impartiality that we profess, makes

it however a duty for us, to give likewise the arguments of those who think differently; that our readers may be enabled to form an opinion on the real merit of the question. The following has appeared in the Moniteur.

Letter on the Cultivation of Cotton, addressed to the Editor of the Monitenr, by M. Tessier, Member of the Institute, and Inspector of the French National Flocks.

Sir, The impulse being givenfor the cultivation of the cotton tree in France, I thought myself bound to publish whatever notes or instructive observations are communicated to me, without delay, as they come to hand. I request you will insert in the *Moniteur*, the extract of a letter that I have received from M. Calcedonie, French President of the tribunals of the principality of Piombino, and Inspector General of cotton plantations in that country.

" I have received your instructions on the mode of cultivating cotton in France. You have given an exact account of the culture of that plant. It may henceforth be undertaken, and France will produce that commodity as well as so many others —I have made several trials in the neighbourhood of Ajaccio, in Corsica; I have made some at Toulon, in the open field, also in a garden of M. Perot, who has continued experiments since I left the country. Although I had not taken all the care that was necessary, the produce surpassed my expectations, both in quantity and in quality; M. Perot has had a like success.—In the principality of Piombino, where the Princess who governs is seeking for every means of prosperity, and among others that of turning to the best advantage a soil too much neglected hitherto, this cultivation has been already attempted, and has succeeded; although the sowing was performed late in the season.

" Being intrusted by her Imperial Highness, with the direction of that culture, I feel a pleasure in acquainting you with the results: they are in my opinion altogether satisfactory.—I am inclined to think, that the cotton tree would succeed remarkably well in the department of the Var (the ancient county of Nice) particularly in the Eastern part of it.

" You have rightly observed, that the sowing by the plough is very economical; but from the observations I have made, in the course of two and twenty years, in Malta, my native country, I have found that the method of digging holes, is the safest; the first will answer, however, in clayey grounds. —No other kind of seed is to be sown in the intervals between the cotton plants, lest they should be devoured, by caterpillars, introduced by those intruders.

" The seed must not be prepared, before it is used; steeping it in water, for three or four days, as some persons do, must be carefully avoided; for, if rain should come, after the sowing, the seed having been already softened by the previous steeping, would become liable to rot.—Herbaceous cotton is never watered; in Malta this practice is limited to the Indian and Nankin kinds.—Wishing to ascertain the produce correctly, I sowed in Piombino a space of twenty square feet in holes two feet asunder; I put three plants in each hole; and they grew remarkably well. The piece of ground produced 800 pods, each containing one sixteenth of its weight in down, and two in seeds. Thus, in twenty square feet, sown in that manner, the produce has been seven pounds of cotton wool.—The result of the culture at large, has agreed with those of this experiment.—This year, the crop of cotton, in the principality of Piombino, has amounted to nearly 15,000 pounds, which must afford a pleasing prospect to those, who in consequence of the benevolent decree of the Princess Eliza, may obtain gratuitous concessions of uncultivated land in this country. The well founded hope of cultivating cotton to advantage on those lands, affords a fair field to the speculation of agriculturists. The people of France, must wish that throughout Italy, which is so very near a neighbour, the cultivation of cotton should be increased with diligence, in order to render that part of the world which we inhabit, independent of other countries, in this respect. The principality of Piombino, thanks to the activity, enlightened zeal and wise views of its sovereign, has set a fair example."

This letter, although evidently calculated to encourage the cultivation of cotton in France, tends in fact to confirm the opinion we have already advanced; that very few spots of that extensive country will be found calculated for the growth of the plant. The writer mentions indeed, some experiments made at Toulon, and at Ajaccio, but he avoids all details on these; this silence may justify us in supposing that they were not quite so satisfactory as those of Piombino, on which he dwells. The only part of France that he mentions as likely to be favourable to the growth of cotton is, the oriental part of the department of the Var, formed by a valley completely sheltered from the north, and enjoying the most regular temperature: an advantage which hardly any district in France can be said to enjoy: and we repeat it again, the grand *desideratum* in the culture of cotton is, not so much the *intensity*, as the *steadiness* of the heat. What we have said of the climate of France, may be applied to the greatest part of Northern

Italy, divided by the Appennines, which occasion perpetual variations in the atmosphere. But the French economists, by holding up the delusive hope of supplying the manufactures, without the assistance of foreign commerce, have principally in view to stop the murmurs of 300,000 cotton manufacturers, who are thrown out of employment in France, by the madness of their ruler. This, therefore, is to be considered not as an agricultural speculation, but as a politico-manufactural delusion; a mere state trick, a juggle!

DR. WARTON'S MONUMENT AT WINCHESTER.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—I have been not a little amused, and indeed, instructed by the perusal of the "*Biographical Memoirs of the late Rev. Joseph Warton, D. D. Master of St. Mary Winton College;——by the Rev. John Wool, A. M.*" Mr. W. writes like a scholar and a man of taste; and yet his want of information in a particular instance, not a little surprised me: I mean the description which he gives of the monument erected to the memory of Dr. Warton by the Wykehamists. Says he, "the doctor is represented (in *basso relievo*) instructing his pupils; and that his discourse relates to the higher doctrines of criticism and poetry, is indicated by the busts of Aristotle behind his chair, and of Homer on his left hand. On one side of the die (considering the general form of the monument to resemble a pedestal to the pillar) [*I suppose Mr. Wool means the pillar of the cathedral at Winchester, against which the monument is erected,*] is the portrait of Pope, and on the other that of Dryden; above the *basso relievo* is a cornice on which the Grecian lyre rises from the Corinthian acanthus, and terminates the design."—Now this monument is not, as I conceive, intended to represent the pedestal of any pillar; much less that of the pillar at the foot of which it is reared; for ill would its form combine with a clustered Gothic pillar of the age of Edward III., neither can it be called a *die*, because that is always square or cubical;—but it is intended to represent an ALTAR.—Many antique inscriptions to the memory of the dead occur on altars; being generally prefaced by the letters D. M. *Dis Manibus*; and, no doubt, sacrifices to the *manes* of the defunct were frequently offered upon such altars, the sides of which were often enriched by sculpture.—The *basso relievo* representing Dr. Warton instructing his pupils, is here carved on the front of a monumental ALTAR; the cornua, or horns of which are formed of quoin-stones decorated with leaves of acanthus, the Vitruvian scroll, and the Herculaneum honey-suckle. That which Mr. W. calls the *cornice*, is merely the flat table, forming the upper surface of the altar itself, upon which is placed, as an appropriate votive offering, an antique lyre, issuing out of the classic foliage of the acanthus. The lyre seems to have two *tibiæ*, or pipes, passed through it, *saltire-wise*, as the heralds would say. That is, I take them to be *tibiæ*; for the lower ends of them do not appear, neither are there any holes, or stops, discernible in the print.—I take it for granted that the print is rather inaccurate; for I am sure that MR. FLAXMAN, whose work this beautiful composition is, has too much learning to write ΑΡΙΣΤΟΤΕΛΗΣ, instead of ΑΡΙΣΤΟΤΕΛΗΣ, and ΟΜΕΡΟΣ, instead of ΟΜΗΡΟΣ, for with these errors does the print give us the names upon the *termini* distinguished by the heads of *Aristotle* and *Homer*.—I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Dec. 21, 1807. F. G. F.

ON THE DISPROPORTION OF CIRCULATION BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH LANGUAGES.—By Mr. Webster.

The friends of English literature have a deep interest in reforming the orthography of the language, for its irregularities are among the greatest obstacles to the diffusion of it in foreign countries. This circumstance has had a material influence in retarding the study of English among foreigners, and giving a preference to the French. The French is far inferior to the English, in copiousness and strength; indeed the French is inferior to most languages in Europe. Yet the French nation have had the address to spread the knowledge of their language; so that it is, in a manner, a common medium of intercourse in Europe, and in some parts of Asia.

Few men seem to have observed the connexion of this extension of the French language with the political views of the French government, and its influence upon the manners and morals of other nations. The French language is unquestionably one of the principal instruments of extending the influence of the nation from the Ganges to the wilds of America. The natives of France are spread over the habitable globe. Not a country, city, or town, and scarcely a village can be named in which we may not find Frenchmen, who, either in the characters of ministers, consuls, merchants, travellers, refugees, teachers of their language, painters, dancing masters, fencing masters, music masters, or barbers, are spreading a knowledge of their language, introducing frivolous amusements and levity of manners, or securing political attachments with a view to some national advantage. In no country can the French government want influence,

where a party of friends is not previously secured to their hands; and the late events in Europe demonstrate that the general diffusion of the French language has been the pioneer to their arms. Yet with all these lessons of experience, the English, whose very existence is menaced by the power of France, are so little sensible of the policy by which her influence and dominions have been extended, that they cannot establish a college even in India, without attaching to it French professors. The people of the United States fall into the same current of fashionable error; and our sons and daughters are taught to believe, that a knowledge of the French language, like French coutillions, is essential as a polite accomplishment. Little as men are accustomed to reflect upon the remote or primary causes of great revolutions, we may be assured that the French language has been a principal instrument by which the government has divided the citizens, and vanquished the armies of the neighbouring states; while it has propagated the most licentious manners, and the most detestable system of political principles.

To pave the way for this extension of their language, the French had the policy to refine and improve it, by purifying its orthography, and reducing it to a good degree of regularity. In short, they first removed the chief obstacles to the easy acquisition of their language by foreigners; and without this previous measure, their efforts would have been unavailing.

The English pursue a different line of conduct; and with a far more excellent language; with more extensive colonial establishments; with an unlimited commerce, and all the motives to extend their influence, which any nation can have, they take incredible pains to retain in their language, the anomalies which offer almost insurmountable obstacles to its progress among foreigners. Every suggestion of a reformation is repelled by the dogmas of Dr. Johnson, or other writers, that "change is inconvenient even from *worse* to *better*, and that there is in constancy and stability a general and lasting advantage, which overbalances the slow improvements of gradual correction." These positions, without great modification, are not true, and would be as applicable to the Laplanders and Caffres, as to the English. The principles are just only when they apply to things in themselves indifferent, in which custom is the only ground of right or propriety. They are true as they regard the formation of language, and the words used as symbols of ideas. But when oral languages are formed, and characters have acquired a particular sound or use, it is no longer a matter of indifference which characters are used for particular sounds. In this case also the convenience is on the side of change. The amount of all the trouble attending a reformation would not equal the inconveniences, which are encountered every month in teaching an anomalous language. In short, the principles, as laid down and perpetually repeated by men of letters, if they had been adhered to in practice, would have interrupted all improvement, and chained men to the condition of savages. The true principle to be settled in every question of change, is, whether the advantages overballance the inconvenience; and on this question, in this case, there can be no doubt. In regard to the propagation of principles of freedom, the arts, sciences, and manufactures; in regard to every thing which exalts mankind and tends to diffuse the blessings of civilized society; the improvement of our language deserves the united efforts of the learned, and the encouragement of government.

Further, the friends of the Christian Religion have an interest of vast moment in the improvement of our language, as an instrument of propagating the gospel.

The colonial establishments of the English, and the missions for preaching the gospel, in the remotest parts of the earth, present to the friends of religion, science, and civilization, a most animating prospect. In Asia, Africa, and the South Seas, the English are laying the foundation of empires, which shall consist of their descendants; but the diffusion of their language among foreigners will be greatly retarded by the difficulty of learning it; an obstacle which might be removed with less effort of a few distinguished characters, than is necessary to carry into effect the object of a single missionary society.

A language, in which a large part of its words are so written, that the characters are no certain guides to the pronunciation, a language which may be called a compound of alphabetical writing with hieroglyphics, can never make its way extensively among foreigners.

N. Webster.

New-Haven, (North America.)
June 10, 1807.

This article is an extract from a paper published by Mr. Webster, in the Panoplist, an American Journal, in answer to a critique on his Dictionary of the English Language, that appeared in the Eclectic Review. With his grammatical discussions we do not interfere; but, we have thought, that the sentiments of this learned and ingenious American, on the political purposes which attach to the diffusion of language, are well entitled to general attention in *this* country, especially and principally, as well as in America.

ON THE PROBABLE EVENTS CONSEQUENT ON THE SETTLEMENT OF THE COURT OF PORTUGAL IN THE BRAZILS.

No. II.

[Comp. Panorama, Vol. III. p. 892.]

History of the Discovery and Settlement of Brazil.

The extent of that tract of country, which is called Brazil by the Portuguese, has never been exactly ascertained; and even the Portuguese writers, do not agree among themselves on the territory that is to be comprehended under this appellation. Of late, however, they have applied the term Brazil, to the whole of the Portuguese possessions, in South America; and we shall follow their example.

Peter Alvarez Cabral was sent from Portugal to India, with a fleet of thirteen ships, and 1500 troops, in the year 1500, soon after Vasco da Gama had performed his first voyage round the Cape of Good Hope. A violent and long continued gale of wind from the east drove Cabral's fleet from the coast of Africa so far to the west, that he had a sight of land near the Cape of St. Augustin in Brazil; Cabral stood along the coast southward, till he discovered a port. This he named *Porto Seguro*, and landed there, on the 3d of May, the day on which the Invention of the Cross is celebrated by the Church of Rome; he caused that festivity to be kept on shore, where he planted a large cross, on whose pedestal was engraved an inscription, stating that on that day he, Cabral, had taken possession of the country for the king of Portugal, under the name of *Provincia de Sancta Cruz*. The wood called Brazil was found there in great plenty; and this induced the Portuguese to call the country Brazil, which name, by the prevalence of custom, is now substituted for the former.

Cabral left on shore a few convicts, whose sentence of death had been commuted into a perpetual exile. He sent one of his ships back to Portugal, to acquaint the king with this new discovery; and proceeded on his voyage to India.

The Portuguese government, entirely engaged with their new commerce, and a war in India, the trade of which country was put into their hands by the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, had neither leisure nor inclination to bestow any solicitude on a land inhabited only by savage tribes of Americans, whose subjection or alliance offered no kind of utility whatever, nor the smallest importance, when compared with the rich conquests then making by the Portuguese in India. However, some private individuals obtained grants of land in Brazil, either as rewards for past services, or as encouragements to establish settlements. By these means that country began to be thinly and slowly peopled, till the year 1551: when John III. king of Portugal found it convenient to attend to this province, the excellent climate of which promised the greatest advantages, if properly managed.

To this end, John repealed the powers and jurisdictions formerly granted to individuals, as chiefs of the several plantations, called *Capitanias*; and sent there a squadron of six ships, commanded by Thomé de Souza, who was to reside there as Captain General, and lay the foundations of a city, in the Bay of All Saints. Souza was instructed to establish a regular government, and the principal officers thereof were appointed by the Court. He also took with him the first missionaries, for the conversion of the inhabitants: they were of the order of Jesuits.

Brazil continued in this almost forgotten condition till the year 1580, when, by the death of Sebastian king of Portugal, without issue, Philip II. of Spain, by enforcing his pretensions to the throne of Portugal, with a powerful army, subdued the kingdom of Portugal, then weakened by the disastrous battle of Alcacar in Africa, where king Sebastian was slain. The Portuguese, thus subjected by force, could not reconcile themselves to what they deemed a foreign yoke; and, when Philip, suspicious of their fidelity, began to violate the terms of capitulation, under which he had taken possession of the country, the disgust of the Portuguese encreased to hatred; nor were the Spaniards less embittered against their new subjects. —These mutual animosities, induced a great part of the Portuguese, unable to avenge their cause, to leave their country; and a considerable migration took place to Brazil, before the court of Spain was aware of it. But, though the Spanish government endeavoured to weaken the Portuguese every where, it entirely overlooked Brazil; as a country so thinly settled, and of so little importance, that nothing was to be feared, from that quarter. To this neglect Brazil owes its present prosperity; because, Brazil being supposed by the court of Spain to be poor and almost uninhabited, the Spaniards never laid any considerable impositions on the Brazilians; although by such measures, they purposely exhausted every other part of the Portuguese dominions: and this benefit was followed by another, which was, the constant increase of population, by migrations from Portugal. From the concurrence of these causes, when, in 1640, the Portuguese revolted against the Spaniards, and elected for their king John Duke of Bragança, it was found, that every part of the Portuguese, dominions had been,

by the policy of the Spanish court, reduced to the utmost misery; Brazil only excepted. That country, however, was flourishing, and the Brazilians were even supporting a successful war against the Dutch, who had taken possession of Pernambuco, a rich city, and its important territory. The Duke d'Olivarez, prime minister of Spain, at the time the Dutch invaded Brazil, had so far neglected the defence of those settlements, that it was generally understood, he purposed to lose that country; but Mathias d'Albuquerque, then governor of Brazil, behaved with such bravery, as to check the progress of the Dutch; though entirely unassisted by his government.

The installation of the House of Bragança on the throne of Portugal, became an occasion of hazarding the alienation of Brazil from the parent state for ever. John IV. unable to support another war, besides that he had in Europe against Spain, endeavoured to form a union with the Dutch; and was disposed to suffer them to continue in possession of those countries they had seized in Brazil. The Brazilians, however, unwilling to submit to the Dutch, by whom they had been treated with great severity; and at the same time, wishing not to commit king John with the Dutch, or to declare themselves rebels against the court of Portugal; devised an extraordinary way of reconciling these very opposite interests. They appointed Joas Fernandes Vieira their chief in Brazil; and this hero, then only a merchant, and farmer, was invested with the appellation of Governor of the Liberty (Governador da Liberdade). In this capacity he issued his proclamations, expelled the Dutch from Pernambuco, and declared, that if the king of Portugal determined to cede that province to the Dutch, the Brazilians would never submit to their new masters, but would establish an independent government: whereas, in case the court of Portugal would fairly treat with the Dutch, and retain the provinces of Brazil, they would willingly submit to their natural king.— The Dutch, hereupon, partly by force, and partly by treaty, were induced to evacuate Brazil, and by the able negotiations of Don Domingoza de Souza Continho, then the Portuguese ambassador at the Hague, they united their arms with those of king John against the Spaniards; and the rebels of Brazil immediately submitted to the dominion of Portugal.

The court of Portugal now saw clearly the importance of the colony of Brazil, and took proper measures to derive all advantages they could from it. After having established a general government for the province, at the city of Bahia-de-todos-os-Sanctos, they abolished the lordships of several districts, formerly granted to individuals; and, in consequence of purchases, and compensations, all land was gradually vested in the crown.

Gold mines were afterwards discovered, beyond the ridge of mountains, by some adventurers who went from Bahia, and this circumstance increasing the consequence of that city, a superior court of judicature was established, and a Viceroy was appointed to reside there also. The bishop was elevated to the rank of Archbishop and metropolitan of all other bishops in Brazil. In the reign of John V. the settlers at the gold mines in the interior, attempting to cross the ridge of mountains that separated them from the sea shore, directly to the east, found themselves to be within eight days journey of the city of Rio de Janeiro; and that they could with little trouble bring the produce of their mines to this city, instead of occupying nearly three months, in going to Bahia. This new track to the mines, became a great advantage to the city of Rio de Janeiro; which soon after became of the first importance to the Brazilians, by the discovery of a rich diamond mine, in the territory where the gold mines were situated. The Portuguese speedily fortified this city strongly, the garrison was considerably augmented, a supreme court of justice was established there, and the viceroyalty was removed from Bahia to Rio de Janeiro, where it has remained ever since.

The Portuguese government next turned their attention towards the south of Brazil, where their dominions extended to the banks of Rio-de-la-Plata. The Spaniards indeed disputed some of those settlements, and the Jesuits had made such progress in civilizing the Indians in the neighbourhood, that the court was alarmed, on being informed, that they had actually established a new nation of Indians, fast advancing in civilization, having many towns, many useful manufactures, and what is more, being instructed in European tactics; and having among them engineers who from different quarters of Europe had introduced themselves disguised in the dress of Jesuits.

The territory, chosen by the Jesuits to become their dominion, was Paraguay; a province situated between the Portuguese and Spanish settlements. The court of Portugal, and that of Spain, united, and sent out commissaries to examine the affair, and reduce those towns to the obedience of each sovereign, respectively, in whose territories they were understood to be situated. It was, however, found impossible to accomplish these purposes, without recourse to arms, and both Portugal and Spain sent their armies; which met with an opposition, they never expected from the Indians. The Europeans did not doubt but that these were instructed and headed by the Jesuits, both in fighting and in negociating. However, new reinforcements sent out,

and threats against the Jesuits in Europe, reduced that country entirely, and the Portuguese and Spaniards applied themselves to settle the limits of their respective territories.

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The history of the war, carried on conjointly by the king of Portugal and the republic of Holland, to which our correspondent has alluded in the foregoing article, was written by P. F. Gio. Giuseppe di St. Teresa; and published at Rome in 1698. The following passage in it, has been considered as prophetical, and applied to the present times, by those who conceive that the transferring of the seat of the Portuguese government, to the Brazils, will be introductory to the most splendid æra of that monarchy.

Vanta la Nazione Portoghese forse questo di singolare tra l'altre, che quando ella si ritrova più negletta, ed abbattuta nel mondo, allora cavando forze mostruose dall'istessa sua debolezza, risorge in un tratto col valor del suo braccio ricolma di più glorisosi trionfi.

"The Portuguese nation may boast of possessing this singularity beyond all others; that when it shall find itself most neglected, and beaten down by the world, then gathering a most astonishing strength from this very state of decrepitude, it shall rise with great rapidity by the valour of its own arm, to a situation of the most triumphant glory."

ABSTRACT OF THE JOURNAL OF A PERSON ATTACHED TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY, SENT TO PEKIN; JULY 1805.

[Translated from the German.]

PART I.

The route of the journey of the Russian Embassy from St. Petersburgh to China, lay through a country so little known to us, and so rarely traversed by men of letters, that we embrace an opportunity of submitting some account of that expedition to our readers. The nations and countries to be described are not, indeed, in a high state of civilization and cultivation, but they are advancing towards it, and the stages of a progress toward that state are frequently as interesting as that state itself when attained. These stages are strongly marked in this narrative, and the present condition of these extensive regions in the Russian empire, deserves to be known, and to be recorded for succeeding generations.

I had a great deal to do on the day of my departure. Some business relative to my employment was to be settled, and the order to quit Petersburgh before the night of June 25, was irrevocable. In vain did I apply for a delay; the ambassador's servants came every moment to hasten the preparations for the journey, and to know how they were going on. This extreme severity, and the military forms with which all orders were enforced, proceeded from the acknowledged want of a more rigid subordination than obtained in the last embassy sent to Constantinople in 1792. It was properly foreseen that in so distant an expedition, through countries desert and waste, our wants and dangers would be more numerous. Besides, the departure of the embassy had been fixed for the last spring, and it could not admit of a further delay.

I belonged to the thirteenth and last division of the embassy under Paul Petrowitsch of Caranlof, an officer of the Imperial chamber. I set off at eleven o'clock at night.

Travelling in the interior of Russia requires health and strength of body adequate to the numberless fatigues to be endured. The roads are frequently very bad; scarcely any inns are met with, and travellers must carry every necessary with them. The peasants sell tea and coffee, but they take advantage of the travellers who are unprovided with these articles, and exact an exorbitant price for them. It is the same with all other provisions.

We arrived July 9, at Nowogorod, the ancient splendour of which city has been eclipsed by that of St. Petersburgh. Walday is celebrated all over Russia, on account of its beautiful situation. That town is built on the banks of a lake of the same name, and borders on the mountains which lie between St. Petersburgh and Moskow.

These mountains give to Moskow the same appearance as that of the town of Nuremberg. Its walls enclose much uncultivated land. Provisions are cheaper here than any where else on the road.

July 9, we set off for Siberia. We reached Wladimir. This ancient and celebrated town, formerly the residence of several princes, is pleasantly situated in the center of a fruitful district among the mountains: it bears the name of its founder. One of the successors of Wladimir, André Bocolinbsky, removed to this city the royal residence, which till then had been fixed at Kiew, and made it the capital of the kingdom. He enlarged and improved it, and bestowed many valuable gifts on the cathedral church of St. Demetrius, he presented it with a picture of the Virgin, which he had taken from the town of Wuschegrad, and to which miraculous powers are still attributed. Several descendants of Wladimir are buried in the cathedral; and their tombs are guarded by the priests with the same care as the relics of saints.

There are several hills within the town of Wladimir, on which are built some churches and convents. The Kliasme forms some pleasant sinuosities in the plains, and offers many picturesque prospects.

The district in which Duratschewo stands, where we arrived July 22, is perhaps one of the most industrious provinces in Russia; there are more than twenty manufactories; sixteen of which are glass manufactories.

Nisching Nowogorod was built in 1222, by Prince George Wievolodowitsch; and was for many years the residence of his successors. Its situation at the confluence of the Oka and Volga, is advantageous, and occupying partly the summits of two mountains, it has a picturesque appearance. The trade in corn and salt is very brisk, 3000 waggons are employed in it yearly. Timber of several sorts, but mostly oak, comes down the Volga from Kasan. No less than 7,000 men are employed in going up the Volga, and Oka, to distribute in the provinces the articles of trade from Nowogorod, on account of which, that town receives the appellation of a *continental port*. Fish is brought from Astracan, and Serm furnishes salt, to the amount of more than seven millions of pouds.

July 28, we were at Liskowa. A fair was then holding at Makarief, where we arrived, after having made a small circuit. Long ago it was intended to remove this fair to Liskowa, where merchants would find better accommodations. Accordingly, the Prince was requested to sell this town; for it belongs to him; but he asked 1,000 roubles for each inhabitant; the price was deemed exorbitant, and Makarief has kept its fairs. They are perhaps larger than those of Leipsic, and Frankfort; goods from Asia and from Europe, are exchanged here. The Governor of Nowogorod under whose superintendance they are, and who is the best judge of it, reckons the sum in circulation at the time, including bullion and paper, to amount to 50 millions of roubles. Even during the fairs there is no inn to be found in Makarief; every person must hire a house. The good order which generally prevails in every commercial town in Russia, has also been introduced in Makarief. Merchants are ranked according to the species of goods they sell. The workmen of every kind who then resort to Makarief are also placed according to their respective professions.

During the reign of Czar Basilius, Makareif built a convent where the Russians assembled at certain times, and from these meetings the fair originated. The convent has been ruined and restored often; but still subsists, and forms a large establishment. In fair time the Volga is covered with boats, loaded with goods of all kinds, which belong to Russians, Siberians, Persians, and Turks, but mostly to Baschkirians.

When we returned to Liskowa, the Prince of Georgia invited us to dine with him. He does not seem to feel the state of dependance in which he is: nor the losses he has sustained; his court contains every thing that may make him forget them. We arrived at Schougoum July 31, and crossing the Soura, we reached Wassilsoursk, where the post from Chmelewka stops. These two latter towns were built in 1524, by command of Iwan Wasielowitsch. Wassilsourk has about 227 inhabitants; they trade in the produce of their lands, and in sheep. A fair is held on August 20, at Chmelewka, where these articles are sold. The country in the neighbourhood is exposed to the frequent overflowings of the Volga and Soura. Traces of the journey of Catharine are still visible here and there, and some of the trees which had been planted by the road side on that occasion still exist.

At some distance from Emaugach, is a pyramid which marks the limits of the government of Nisching-Nowogorod.

The Government of Kasan, containing 1044 square miles, has only a population of 164,000 souls. At Staroy-Sundiir there is a mixture of Russians and Tschubaches. The Tatars in those countries are already accustomed to let their horses wander in the country, and to collect them only when they want them.

In the small provincial towns in Russia, the buildings are very irregular; the streets are unpaved, they are often made with logs put close together. Churches and convents, are usually placed on the hills. The trade which is carried on along the banks of the Volga, consists chiefly in hides, wax and wheat.

August 2, we came to Swiachk, a town built on a hill. This place was fortified in 1544 to facilitate the overthrow of the throne of the Tatars, in Kasan. That town was taken in 1552, but the Tatars were allowed to preserve their creed, their worship, and several privileges. They still have their mursas (*nobles*) and their mullas (*priests*). They have moreover a Mufti at Orenbourg, who is constantly quarrelling with that of Kasan, about the supremacy. We were quartered in that town by orders from government, in a neat wooden house.

The situation of Kasan is unwholesome. The number of deaths exceeds annually that of births; perhaps this insalubrity proceeds from the lakes and rivulets by which the town is surrounded: the upper town is built of stone, according to the new plans which have been proposed. In that part is the house of Count Bestuschef Rumini, who received us with kindness and civility; it was bought by government for the University, the street in which it stands leads direct to the fortress, from whence there is a beautiful prospect. This is the governor's residence, nothing is

spared for the improvement of the town; it contains already several large buildings, and may be classed among towns of the second rank. While we remained at Kasan, we dined several times with the members of government, who have but one table, as in most of the provincial chief-towns in Russia. Along the banks of the river Kasanka are a number of fine walks, which form several islands. The Court of Commerce, which is nearly completed, will add to the remarkable buildings in Kasan. The cathedral, built in 1561, by Iwan Wasiliewitsch II. is also a curious edifice; the cupola is gilt, and the sunshine gives it a brilliant appearance. Some remains of Tatar monuments are still seen in that town, where the relics of several saints are preserved.

When we visited the suburb, which is inhabited by Tatars, we met with a friendly reception from their mulla, or chief priest: they have eight mosqués with minarets.

We quitted Kasan, August 9, and arrived at Tchurila, which is inhabited by Tatars, and by about 400 Russians, who endeavour to civilize them. This is not accomplished without much patience, and kindness in the masters, and equal good will and intellect in the pupils.

The whole country down to Arsk is fruitful, and populous. There are also vast forests. Its chief inhabitants are Tatars. They attended us mostly as coachmen, and in that office, though quite new to them, we did not find them so clumsy, as might have been imagined. They generally fulfil the duties entrusted to them with all the zeal and activity they are capable of. These people are mild and honest, and a wise government will always direct them as it pleases, to great advantage.

Niangul is situated in a mountainous country. From that place we went through the immense forests which extend to the Frozen Sea.

We embarked on the Kama, called by the Voitaques Viaka-Cam; by the Tcheremisses, Naukat Witch, and by the Tatars Neurkatidel. In these several tongues, *Kam*, *Vitch* & *Itel* means *a river*; and all the names by which the same place is denominated are generally translations.

The Tatars and the Votiaques, who inhabit these countries, have but lately relinquished their wandering habits, to form settlements and cultivate the land. As we travelled through this country, we were always preceded by Cosaks, who provided horses and victuals for us. Government had ordered Cosaks to attend us from the banks of the Don: there is a fixed number of them in every province, and they are employed as messengers. These Cosaks are descended from vagrant Russians and Slavonians. They once formed a separate state, in Servia; and from their infancy were trained to war. Some Russians and Tatars selected them for their guard of honour, and for various expeditions. There were Tatar Cosaks, long before the Russian Cosaks were known; but they were all prisoners, taken from the Russians, whose Tatars founded corps of cavalry which they called by that name. Thus they have a common origin, and all the Cosaks from the Don, from Astracan, Boug, little Russia and Ourai belong to the same Russian or Slavonian race.

The Cosaks were actually the conquerors of Siberia. Their chief himself, Jermack, foresaw that he could not remain master of these immense conquests, and he ceded them to Iwan Wasiliewitsch I, in 1581. The Cosaks have their separate camps, or entrenched villages, in each of which there are two churches and an *Ataman* (or chief). They can furnish Russia with 25,000 troops, and on an emergency 100,000. Russia has taken great pains to accustom them to a quiet life and to agriculture, but hitherto without effect. They had regulations of their own, till the reign of Catharine. An ukase of February 6, 1804, subjected them to a special military chancery. The honours conferred on several of them have, no doubt, contributed to their submission to Russia, by encreasing her influence among them, the whole organization of the regiments which inhabit the banks of the Don, now rests with the Russian government: the alterations introduced by it into their ancient discipline, were the cause of their frequent rebellions, and of that especially, which continued during the ten last years of the last century, and which is little known.

The Votiaques who inhabit the banks of the Viatka, and Kama, knew very little of the Russian tongue. In their own idiom, they call themselves *Uoty*, *Uolmirty* or *Morty*. They form a nation of about 500,000 men, exclusive of women and children. They have built some villages since they quitted the dominion of the Tatars for that of the Russians. The origin of their tongue is the Finnish. They are not yet acquainted with written characters; but use other signs to express their thoughts. Red hair is very common among them. The nobility have lost much of that consideration which they formerly possessed. This people are generally peaceable and distinguish themselves by their good faith. They enjoy a happy mediocrity. Women in general wear no head dress. Some of these people are still attached to idolatry, but they worship their Idols, secretly, being afraid of the Russians. Most of them are baptised: those who still adhere to paganism, worship, besides a supreme God, the sun, and some other subaltern deities. Their elders, called *Tony*, practise the priestly office; and perform their rites in the middle of woods, and under the shade of old and ve-

nerable trees. Their chief holidays are the new year; with the feasts of seed-time, harvest and hay time; then they sacrifice a horse or a sheep, a goose or a duck; they burn the entrails and eat the rest, joyously. Public prayers are recited at sunrise, and at noon.

The chief productions of this government are, wheat, honey, wax and flax, they are carried as far as Archangel, the Votiaques who are baptised, are zealously addicted to agriculture, and to the rearing of bees: they are very hospitable, and gentle in their manners.

ON FASHIONS AND DRESS.

Why do you not unite your voice with the voices of all other periodicalists and pamphleteers, in exclamations against the present modes of dress, as well of the ladies as of gentlemen? How can you endure it, you, who are so mighty scrupulous in some things? ——

Hum!—Have those periodicalists, and pamphleteers proposed any thing better as a substitute?

Oh, no! And if they had, the public would not mind them: but *you* can be at no loss to point out substitutes, you, who are so familiar with every particular in the reign of good Queen Bess; and King Charles, and King William, and King—

Right! Very right! Would you have me then recommend the immense farthingale: the prodigious hoop, the love-lock, dangling from the temple; the *daily* change of the hair from auburn to black, from black to golden, or sandy? or, perhaps you prefer the enormous full-bottomed perukes of our very worthy ancestors; they give a wonderful appearance of sagacity, I must allow, to————

Oh, no, no, no, but did you ever see such frights as the ladies make of themselves, now? —They go so ill dressed, half dressed, undressed—I protest it makes me shudder! How *can* they bear it?

Why certainly, the present severe frost, and the sight of a fine lady, may make any man shudder! As to how the ladies can bear it, that I must leave to themselves. But, as to former systems of dress, you will do well I think, before you wish to revive them, to ascertain what they were. Read William Prynne on the sinfulness of naked bosoms; look at the pictures of Sir Peter Lely, and Vandyke; go back to those of Holbein; consider the *statutes* made for restraining the immoderate lengths of various parts of dress; and in short, if you think it worth while, call in the evidence of our Saxon dames, at once. They powdered their hair *blue*: mighty natural, truly, *blue* hair! They wore hanging sleeves, of I know not how many yards in length, and crossed behind, yet held up under the arm. Do you wish for a peaked bonnet, a yard and three quarters in height?—there's that of Isabella of Bavaria.—Or,—here's the *Mundus Muliebris* of Hollar: choose your dress: but, remember you must take the *whole* of it. It is very easy by singling out particular parts of any thing in human life to discover numerous imperfections and faults: but by the time you have exchanged the faults of the present day against the faults of former days, I incline to think you will find that they nearly or altogether equipoise each other. There always was a distinction in character, too; a modest young lady, maintained her modesty whatever were the dictates of the mode: a loose woman was *marked*, though full flounced in petticoats of the deepest fashion; and her bosom loaded with gauze or muslin, and fortified with bastions, redoubts, and counterscarps, palissadoes and fraizings of whalebone and stiffenings.

You plead then for nudity?

Directly the contrary: the face is the index of the mind: and that ingenuousness of countenance, which marks a correspondent ingenuousness of mind, is eminently the gift of Nature to our fair country-women. Lady Mary Wortley Montague well observed of the Turkish beauties which she saw at the bath; that beauty of face in those whom she had distinguished for that quality, was utterly lost by them, when naked. The comparison of beautiful parts reduced that seat of beauty to a nullity. Admitting then, that the mind is the principal part of an individual, and that the face is the index of the mind, it will follow, that whatever mode of dress does justice to the charms which Nature has implanted in the face, is more likely to render the wearer interesting, than any which by calling other parts of her person into rivalship, draws off attention from the countenance.

A mathematical demonstration! clear as any in Euclid! Vide that old dealer in squares and triangles: lib. —cap. — fig.! You have not with Rousseau, "quitted the ladies, to study mathematics;" but, you have quitted mathematics to study the ladies.

I never was insensible to the beauties of nature: a fine prospect, a charming evening, a handsome horse, my dog Shock, or any other beautiful object which nature sets before me, are to me sources of delight: why then should I deny that a countenance which mingles modesty and affability, which speaks purity of mind in the owner, which marks the turn of sentiment and the mental excellence of the sex;—why should I deny, that what nature intended to be pleasing, I discover to be pleasing? that I am jealous of whatever presumes to set up a rivalship, with the face; and that I am convinced, speaking as an amateur, that whatever is gained from

the face, whether by the bosom, or by any other part, is in fact, so much lost to the person?

I wish Madame de l'Epingle heard you.

So do not I: for, as I do not think the faces of the French ladies, are equally interesting with those of the English, for which their complexions, generally speaking, must be responsible, I shall allow to them what I shall forbid to my country-women: I would say to *these*, that God and nature have given them charms which are the delight and solace of that sex from among which they *must* receive their consorts, and to which *they* must impart felicity: why then should they, by borrowing arts which may be tolerated, for aught I know, in those who have not their advantages, deteriorate those excellencies in which they are super-eminent? I almost incline to regard the French fashion of nudity, as a plot to degrade British beauty to the Gallic standard, and that the Gallic dames, finding themselves unequal in beauty of countenance to the British, have contrived to lower the beauty of the British countenance, by *inviting* the display of rival charms.

Why, that is always the way with you politicians:—you find a *plot* where others only find coquetry: I shall send you to Scrub:—"it must be a plot, because there's a woman in it."

Why then I shall send you King Harry the Eighth:—*Ecce signum*, as Falstaff says:

What news, Sir Thomas Lovel?

——Faith, my lord,
I hear of none, but the new proclamation—
For reformation of our travelled gallants,
That fill the court with quarrels, talk and tailors.
They must either leave these remnants
Of fools and feathers that they got in France,
With all their honourable points of ignorance
Pertaining thereunto—renouncing clean
The faith they have in tennis, and tall stockings,
Short blistered breeches, and those types of travel,
And understand again like honest men;
Or pack to their old play-fellows: there, I take it,
They may, *cum privilegio*, wear away
The lag end of their lewdness, and be laughed at.

So you see that in those days there were fashion-mongers, equal at least, to the present: in frivolty: this folly is one which is not confined to any age or condition.——

You look at me, as if you did not believe either me, or Shakespear.—There is the old Chronicler, on that shelf, who will justify us both;—— But, here, take up Noble's Continuation of Granger, and believe what you read, I beg of you.

Remarks on Dress during the Reign of William III.

The fashions underwent some trifling changes in this reign. Dryden complained that "our snippers (taylors) go over once a year into France, to bring back the newest mode, and to learn to cut and shape it."

The gentlemen wore their coats cut strait before, which reached below the knee, with lace in front, and often buttoned to the bottom, without pockets on the outside, and large cuffs, laced and buttoned, but no collar.

The vest reached nearly to the knee, and was frequently fringed with gold or silver; frogs, or tasselled button-holes, adorned them.

The culottes fitted close, and reached below the knee; the shirt was ruffled, and generally with lace; the cravat long, plain, or entirely point; the shoe square-toed, the heel high, the buckle large: boots were worn, high and stiffened, and the hats were cocked, and of a moderate size. We may reasonably suppose that the gentlemen dressed in the Dutch rather than in the French fashions; but the monarch seldom varied his dress. The greatest extravagance of that period was the peruke. This article, of French origin, now expanded to an enormous size; Lewis XIV. wore a profusion of false hair; and even his statues were loaded with this enormity of wig. Nothing could be more absurd than that strange appearance of generals in armour, covered to the pommels of their saddles with false hair, *frosted* with powder. The beaux, however, were more extravagant in the use of this article, and had their coats on the shoulders and back regularly powdered, as well as their wigs. All orders, professions, and ages, wore flowing perukes; but the higher the rank, the greater the abundance of hair. Boys, who were sons of the great, were subject to this folly as well as their fathers; and many could barely remember ever having worn their natural locks. Thus what was originally intended, like Otho's wig, to hide baldness, and to imitate in colour the deficient hairs was now uniformly white, and by its preposterous profusion, appeared to swell the head to a most unnatural size. If the idea was adopted from the vast curling mane of the lion, it ought to have been solely appropriated to the military; but it covered the head of the lawyer and the medical man, but only in proportion to the dignity of each. It would have been considered the height of human insolence for the counsellor to have worn as large a wig as a judge, or an attorney as a counsellor. The clergy, at length, copied the example of their metropolitan; even the modest Tillotson be-

came *wiggified*, and the fashion gradually descended to the humble curate; but John Baptist Thiers, D. D. a French ecclesiastic, inflamed with holy zeal for the ecclesiastical tonsure, and with an honest love of nature, wrote an elaborate work against perukes and false hair, especially as worn by the clergy, which is entitled "Histoire de Perruques, à Paris, 1690," a duodecimo of above five hundred pages: this was a kind of *amende honorable*; for it was an "exotic mode." Pope Orsini, (Benedict III.) a pious but weak man, was equally scandalised with the indecent dress of the clergy in his time, which he laboured to reform with as much zeal as the more important abuses in the Romish church. An elaborate treatise against the wearing of artificial coverings for the head, entitled "Clericus Deperrucatus, sive in Fictitiis Clericorum Comis moderni seculi ostensa et explosa vanitas;" printed at Amsterdam, and addressed to him, was expressly directed against this fashion among the clergy; but it had taken too great a hold upon them to be easily written down.

"Conticeant cuncti concreto crine comati."

Of the false glories of Lewis XIV. the wig was the most preposterous; yet so essentially necessary to this great monarch, that he was never seen without it. Before he rose from his bed, his valet gave him his forest of peruke. Shammeree was wig maker in ordinary to the London beaux in this reign, who had for their undress the scratch, requiring neither frizzling nor buckling, but rectified instantly from any little disorder, by passing the comb over it. The large flaxen perriwigs were by a wag called the silver fleece. Charles II's reign might be called that of black, this that of white wigs.

The ladies wore their dresses long and flowing, and were then servile copyists of the French, but not so much so as they have been since. They flounced their coats; a fashion probably borrowed from Albert Durer, who represented an angel in a flounced petticoat, driving Adam and Eve from Paradise. The ruffles were long and double, and the hair much frizzled and curled. Jewels, pearls, and amber, were much worn in the hair, and ear-rings, necklaces, bracelets, ornaments on the stomacher and on the shoulders. The ladies, following the queen's example, began to work with their needles. I have seen a great deal of Mary's; and once had a valuable necklace of her's, with other things; the necklace was of the finest amber, and would have been an handsome and fashionable ornament for one of my daughters' necks; but not knowing that I should have a daughter, and still less imagining it would ever be suitable to a lady of modern times, I presented it to my late worthy friend, Dr. Green, of Lichfield, with a pair of shoes of the queen's. My respected friend, the late John Scott Hylton, Esq. gave them to me, whose maiden aunt was dresser to her majesty,—I suppose Mrs. Lowther, great aunt to the late Lord Lonsdale, who survived all the attendants of Queen Mary. She was of her majesty's bed-chamber, and did not die until January, 1757;—and received many articles at her royal mistress's death, in lieu of her salary, besides what she had received from her majesty in her life time. There was a pair of golden fillagree sleeve buttons, small and elegant, and under the fillagree was the hair of king William. The ladies wore a head-dress more like a veil than a cap, thrown back, the sides of which hung below the bosom: from this the head-dress gradually shrunk to a caul with two lappets, known by the name of a mob. The shoes had raised heels, square toes, were high on the instep, and worked with gold, and were always of the most costly materials. The gloves of both sexes were of white leather, worked, but not so extravagantly as in Charles the First's reign. I purchased for Dr. Green a pair of gloves of Queen Mary's or Queen Ann's, or both, with others, which had belonged to our queens regnant, or consorts. Happy, thrice happy ladies of modern days, who can go and purchase a profusion of costly toys from India in almost every street in London, the great mart of traffic, when Mary, luckless Mary, was obliged by stealth to obtain from a woman, who dealt in such forbidden articles, fans and other female paraphernalia, and yet, being discovered, though she wore a crown, was soundly rated for her extravagance or gossipping, or both, by her austere husband. Hoops did not encumber the fair sex at this time; but not to be without something more than a gentle swell, they had their commode, which set out the hinder part, and gave additional grace, it was thought, to the swimming train If however we allow that there was too much exuberance of hair to the men, and rather more size behind to the ladies, than was necessary, the dress of both sexes was appropriated: the one studied manliness, the other modesty. Vol. I. pp. 385.—389.

This superabundance of hair did not prevent the wearers from stoutly defending their political rights against the *Grand Monarque*; and, notwithstanding the present French fashion of crops—the contrary extreme—we still maintain and vigorously, too, the privilege of wearing our heads—*non obstante* the Emperor and King. Look to Queen Anne's time.

I will: on a future occasion.

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AMERICA, NORTH.

French Sailors taken out from an American vessel—Admiral Willaumez met with an American brig at sea, and finding on board of her four deserters who had escaped from the Valeureuse frigate, he not only took them out of her, but wrote a letter to General Turreau, the French Minister, accredited by the President of the United States, in which, in a most indignant strain, and in the spirit of French domination, he demands satisfaction from the American Government, for daring to take men into its service who had been *once in the employment of his Imperial Majesty*.—We only extract that part of the letter which relates to the question at present under discussion:—"I have just apprehended four seamen deserters from the Valeureuse frigate, which I found on board an American brig, where they had engaged at seventeen dollars per month. Now, Sir, if you can succeed in making the American government pay down a compensation for this misconduct in seducing thus our seamen, you will punish it by making it smart in that point in which it feels the most; viz. its avarice, in money, and with so much the more justice, as these people have for three years past been continually injuring our marine, by seducing our best seamen.—On board the Foudroyant.— (Signed) — The C. Ad. P. Willaumez.— Havannah Oct. 25, 1807."

AMERICA, SOUTH.

Spanish Colonies: Men at Arms—The following statement was published in Spain towards the end of last year: "The Spanish colonies are in the best state of defence. From the most authentic documents, it appears, that there are in New Spain, 9,500 regulars, and 24,000 militia, exclusive of armed yeomanry; in the province of Guatimala, 1,083 regulars, and 7,560 militia; in Yucatan, 2,200 men under arms: in all in the island of Cuba, 10,560; in Florida, 2,000; in Porto-Rico, 4,400; in the province of Venezuela, or government of the Caraccas, 9,000; in New Grenada, 11,000; in Rio de la Plata, 21,000; in Peru, 11,200; in Chili, 3,350; and, in the Philippine islands, 12,000; forming with some small posts, and corps of militia, a total of 129,055. This number could be doubled in case of necessity, because all classes of inhabitants are ready to take arms for the defence of their country."

AFRICA, SOUTH.

Introduction and Progress of Vaccination.—While we were at Cape Town, to present a congratulatory address to Lord Caledon, our present Governor, we were informed of the wishes of government, that the Hottentots, as well in the country as at the Cape, might be inoculated with the Cow Pox, to prevent the ravages made by that malignant disorder the Small Pox. Indeed, there was a positive order for the introduction of Vaccination among them. Understanding how beneficial the effects of it had proved; we were the more ready to undertake it, and went to the town-house, where it was performing under the inspection of a magistrate by *eight* surgeons. There was a great crowd through which we worked our way to the surgeons, from whom we received the necessary instructions, and a bottle of matter was given to us to take home to Bavian's Kloof. With a view to begin, we immediately inoculated our Hottentot servant, who willingly submitted to the operation.—After our return to Bavian's Kloof, we made known to our congregation the wish of government, that all the Hottentots should suffer themselves to be inoculated: and our people readily consented. The abovementioned servant got several very fine pustules, without sickness or inconvenience (at least, nothing worth mentioning), and a child of one of the Missionaries, being also inoculated with the best effects, we thereby obtained good wholesome matter from healthy subjects, preferable to that we brought with us, which was rather dry. First we inoculated 100 persons, who all did well. Most of them had several pustules, but were not properly ill or feverish in any great degree: up to this day, we have performed the operation on about 600 Hottentots with the best effects. By God's blessing it has succeeded with all, and we hope it will effectually secure them from any attack of the Small Pox.—*Extracted from a private letter of one of the Missionaries settled at Bavian's Kloof.*

We shall make no other remarks on the contents of this article, than what refers to the service which humanity and civilization may receive from the influence of the Missionaries (Dutch as well as English) among their converts. The name of Hottentot excites among us associated ideas of filth, sloth, barbarity, and a wandering life, dependent on the chace and its casualties, for support: but the Missionaries have persuaded their followers to form themselves into settlements, to cultivate the earth for provision, and to store up supplies for future occasions. Such are the rudiments of more extensive associations of men; and it *may* be the duty of some future Editor of the Panorama, in some future age, to direct the attention of his readers to the increasing extent and importance, of the Hottentot empire: to the delicacy of manners, the elegancies and the politenesses prevalent in the interior of Caffraria, or among the *dilletanti* of the Snewbergen, or of Orange River. Whether our ladies may then *sport*

caps *à la Boschiemanne*, or crosses *à la Goxaqua*, while our "dashing fellows" glare in the spoils of the Panther, or those of the Rhinoceros, or Hippopotamos, *time will shew*: we have seen much stranger events nearer home!——Who would have thought in the days of Cæsar or of Claudius, of benefits conferred by the "barbarous Britons," on continents unknown to those masters of the world.

AUSTRIA.

Gratifications to the Emperor's civil Servants on his Marriage.—Extract of a Letter from Vienna, Sept. 12.—According to ancient customs, still subsisting, those persons who are in civil employments receive an augmentation of salary whenever the emperor marries, which event is on the eve of taking place. Those whose salary is from 100 to 1000 florins, will receive three months' salary, by way of gratification, and those from 100 to 500, one month's pay above that.

Hurricane at Vienna.—Vienna, Oct. 16.—We experienced here, on the first of this month, a dreadful hurricane, accompanied with slight shocks of an earthquake. These events have alarmed the whole town, and thrown the inhabitants into the greatest consternation. The storm was so violent, that the steeple of the church of the Augustines was thrown down, at three in the morning. Happily that ponderous mass fell in the middle of the street, and hurt nobody. Several other steeples have suffered severely, and some of them must be taken down. The streets were filled in the morning with wrecks of windows, panes of glass, tiles, &c. The largest house-gates were burst open, or torn from their posts; immense roofs have been carried away; walls thrown down, and heavy bells have been rung. The oldest and finest trees of the Prater were snapped off, or torn up by the roots: in short, the scene was truly horrible. It is impossible to calculate the damage occasioned in this country by this severe visitation. The barometer was extremely low.

Oct. 25. In the late hurricane so many old trees were broken away in the Prater, that some persons speculated to buy the wood on the ground, for 20, or 25,000 florins. According to the regulations established in the ordinances, for the preservation of forests, all the trees which happen to fall, always belong to the grand master of that establishment. But as this case is an extraordinary one, it is probable that, by a final decision, the trees will be allotted to the Lord of the Manor, and the grand master will receive only the branches for his share.

Austrian Military Force.—The Military Almanack, which appeared in Vienna, at the close of 1807, contains the following statement of the Austrian army. Archduke Charles, Generalissimo, 6 field marshals, 33 grand masters of artillery and generals of cavalry, 121 lieutenant-generals, 251 major-generals, 63 regiments of infantry, one regiment of yagers, 17 frontier regiments, 8 of cuirassiers, 6 of dragoons, 6 of light-horse, 12 of hussars, 3 of uhlans, and 4 of artillery. [Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 613.]

Sale of Books.—Vienna, Oct. 21. The Emperor has allowed all booksellers of the hereditary dominions, to sell those books which had been prohibited since the Emperor Joseph II, by the commission of censure, presided by counsellor Folsch, provided that such books still remained in their warehouses, and that no fresh sets should be imported, nor any new editions printed.

COCHIN CHINA

State of Christianity.—Putchin, Oct. 13, 1806. A letter from the Roman apostolic vicar of the Cochin missions contains the following information.—Last year the king of Cochin-China issued a proclamation very unfavourable to Christianity, since Christians were ordered by it to forsake their religion within six months; but that storm, which at first greatly alarmed us, has gradually subsided; the proclamation has been without effect; very few Christians have been molested, and we enjoy the same tranquillity as before. On the general list, there are, this year, 1134 catechumens, 2371 christened adults, 7760 children of believers christened, also 6969 children of idolaters, *in periculo mortis*, 5271 of whom are since dead. Besides this, 4665 children of the same class were christened in the southern provinces during the famine, few of whom will survive.—In the province of Yenan, there are, at most, 1500 christians on the list; there are only 37 additional catechumens, 24 christened adults, and 253 children of idolaters, christened *in periculo mortis*. —In Koucy-Tcheou, which contains hardly 1000 christians, there have been only 48 new catechumens, 86 christened adults, and 403 children of idolaters christened, in the same circumstances as the former.

DENMARK.

Criminal Jurisprudence.—The supreme court of justice at Copenhagen, lately laid before the king an account of all criminals in the Danish dominions, (including Iceland and the Indian colonies) on whom sentence has been passed in the year 1806; in which it is stated that 205 criminals, 18 of whom were foreigners, were in that year sentenced to corporal punishment, 5 for murder, 8 for other capital crimes, 7 for forgery, the rest for inferior offences, and that the number of criminals bears a proportion to the whole population of the kingdom and colonies, as one to ten thousand.

FRANCE.

Rifle Corps.—Every marshal of France has with his division of the army a corps d'élite of 2000 riflemen, who never miss their mark at a distance of 150 paces. Should the army be concentrated for a general engagement, these riflemen compose a separate corps of 16,000 men, who are formed two deep, and are posted in the place where the enemy's line is to be penetrated. This corps d'élite generally fire irregularly, but every shot brings down its man, and in a few minutes a whole line of the enemy is destroyed. When two, three, or four, lines are thus disposed of, the cavalry and infantry pass through, the riflemen enter the openings in the enemy's line, and attack the corps in both flanks and in rear. "This system," say men of information, "will continue to conquer, till its opponents possess an equal number of equally good marksmen; for without them, if both armies were equally well commanded, success would only be the work of chance."—Besides this corps d'élite of riflemen, every marshal has in every company, several expert marksmen, who never miss their man, whose only duty is to pick off the artillerymen and officers in front; but above all the commanding officer, which they are able to do at 150 paces. Besides the strong train of artillery, each marshal has with his division two battalions of horse artillery, to act with his corps d'élite of riflemen, who equal them in the rapidity of their manœuvres, and quickness of their fire.—These battalions are very seldom separated, but are masked by cavalry and sharp-shooters.—Each marshal has also a corps of Voltigeurs, who are practiced to climb walls, leap ditches, and are taught to vault behind the cavalry, by whom they are carried to the place of action, when they dismount, and take post in the thickets, and behind walls and hedges. In the general attack, the abovementioned corps d'élite of riflemen, mounted rangers, and horse artillery, of all the divisions of the army, are assembled for the purpose of breaking the enemy's centre, by which, in the engagements of the two last years, the fate of the day was determined.

Merino Sheep.—Spain completed last year the number of Merino Sheep she was bound to furnish to France, by a secret article of the treaty of Basil. Six establishments are formed, at the expence of government, to keep up the breed in all its purity, and to sell annually a certain number of individuals of that species to farmers at a moderate rate. The most complete of these establishments is that of *Malmaison* belonging to Mad. Bonaparté; it contains about eight hundred sheep, of the *Paular* flock, the first in Spain, and whose wool ranks the first in trade. Indeed so intent are the French on the improvement of their wool, that the Minister of the Interior has thought it worth his while to issue regulations for forming practical schools, to train shepherds regularly. This may be silly; but it manifests the serious part of the plan, as directed against our staple manufacture; and is intitled to the most serious consideration. To complete this account of the measures adopted in France for the improvement of agriculture, we should say that commissions of *savans* have been sent into the departments on a tour of five years, to make agricultural and botanical observations.

Regulations of Public Schools.—Another *arrêté* of the same minister is of a far different nature, and shews to what degree of depravity a nation must be arrived when such precautions become necessary. The *arrêté* runs thus: Art I. The wives of inspectors, censors, professors, or of any other person employed in lyceums, are expressedly forbidden to live in the interior of those establishments.—II. No woman can even live in buildings adjoining a lyceum unless such buildings have particular entrances, without any communication with the interior of the establishment.—III. The buildings mentioned in the foregoing article cannot even be inhabited by women, *unless the windows and all apertures whatsoever, having a view of the interior of the lyceum, are completely stopped up.* IV. This present *arrêté* shall be executed *immediately*, and without any appeal.

Difficulties of French Commerce.—Bourdeaux, December 8, 1807. We are beginning to feel most seriously the effects of the English blockade. The first vessel stopped at the mouth of the river by the frigates on that station was a large American, with colonial produce, and whose arrival was anxiously expected. This event has cast a general gloom on this city, which has already suffered so much from the prolongation of the war: one forth of the houses are at present uninhabited. An unforeseen circumstance has, however, given some relief to the proprietors of vineyards, whose situation, on account of their heavy expences, and total want of market for their wines, was miserable in the extreme. A Swiss company has been established here in September last, with a large capital: and it has purchased wines of this year's vintage, (which are excellent) to a very large amount: and at very liberal prices, in the following proportions. The first growth *Chateau-Margaux*, *Latour La fitte* and *Obrion* 2400 francs *Rauzan* 2100 *Cautenac* 1950 &c. &c. [vide Panorama Vol. II. p. 1054]

Brandy a dead stock.—Extract of a letter from Charente 11th December, 1807. "It is much apprehended here that the late decree of our government will totally put a stop to the exportation of Brandy, not so much from the difficulty of eluding its dispositions, as from the impossibility of negociating bills

on England, for the amount of cargoes; such bills have been lately offered, at the exchange of 21 francs *per* English pound, which makes a loss of 12 ½ *per cent*: yet they were refused; sales are now in consequence completely stopped; and the farmers and landlords are in the greatest misery: because although Brandies at the late prices were disposed of at a loss, yet, the sale of that article was the only means by which those countries could obtain a circulating medium. Should this state of things last, the country-people will be irretrievably ruined,

Preparation of Hemp and Flax without steeping.—One of the greatest obstacles to the progress of the cultivation of hemp, has always been the necessary process of steeping, for which conveniencies are often wanting, and which is, besides, attended with deleterious vapours, often hurtful to a whole district. The French pretend to have discovered a method of preparing hemp and flax without that process, and without injuring in the least the quality of the article, but on the contrary improving its fineness. Various experiments made by MM. Bralle and Gays are said to have offered the most satisfactory results. These Gentlemen are now busily employed in simplifying their method, in reducing to a small volume all the necessary ingredients, and in short, in making the application so economical, and so easy, that the less fortunate and most ignorant farmer, will be able to use it without any apprehension of spoiling his hemp.

Oxigenated Muriatic Acid.—The cotton manufacture of Jouy employs successfully in bleaching its cloths, the oxigenated muriatic acid, the imprudent use of which has been attended with such losses both here and in Ireland. A new machine has been invented to acilitate the emission of the superabundant gas. It has not hitherto succeeded in our manufactories. What has been the cause of this want of success?

Theory of the planet Pallas.—The class of Mathematics of the French National Institute has proposed the following for the year 1809 as a mathematical prize-question: "To give the theory of the perturbations of the planet Pallas, discovered by M. Olbers." The class hopes that the subject will appear sufficiently interesting to geometers, to induce them to bestow on it an adequate degree of attention. The prize is a gold medal value 6000 francs: about £240. The papers must be written in French or in Latin, and cannot be received after the 1st of October, 1808.

The Plough.—A subject of more general interest has fixed the attention of the Agricultural society of the department *de la Seine*. It proposes to give, at its Easter meeting, of 1809, a prize of 6000 francs for the best plough accompanied with the best memorial, both theoretical and practical, containing the soundest views, and the best ascertained experiments, on the composition and use of that necessary instrument: the price of the plough shall be allowed besides. The two next best ploughs and next memorials, shall be entitled to 1500 francs each, with the price of the ploughs likewise. The memorials may be written in French, German, English, Italian, Spanish, or Latin, and with the ploughs, must be sent free of expense to the secretary of the society before the 1st of September, 1808.

First Critical Journal.—It was Denis Sallo, counsellor of the parliament of Paris, who first was the projector of literary journals in France. He was born in 1626, and died in 1669. His publication appeared under the title of *Journal des Savans*; and abbé Gallois, who was a man of general information, born in Paris in 1632, died in 1707, assisted him in his undertaking. This journal appeared under the name of one of the abbé's servants. It was not then consistent with personal safety to exercise the office of a critic.

Church of St. Denis.—The magnificent temple of St. Denis is completely finished, so far as relates to the building: the ornamental parts are proceeding with great activity. The curious remark particularly the magnificent windows, which give to the edifice a most august appearance. If the secret of painting on glass is absolutely lost to us, it may be said to be ingeniously supplied in this building by coloured glass intermixed with paste. The white glass is covered with silver varnish, by which means, without intercepting the light, the glass ceases to be transparent; the yellow and violet glass communicate to exterior objects a pleasing tint, and distinguish this temple from other edifices of the same description. The vault destined for the interment of the French Sovereigns, OF THE FOURTH DYNASTY, is accessible by two grand parallel staircases, which lead from each side of the choir through a circular avenue, bounded by chapels. Amongst the objects of admiration are the folding doors of brass, the exquisite workmanship of which, and the funeral emblems, have the best effect. The three expiatory altars, consecrated to the memory of the ancient masters of France, are decorated with ornaments worthy of the subject, and in a style suitable to the ages, the recollection of which they recal. There are also the models of the statues, which are to be placed around a pillar before the Carlovingian altar, and which will retrace the resemblances of the six monarchs, who began that race of our sovereigns. A vault is preparing, under the Capetian altar, to receive the ashes of the last kings, since and including the

good Henry: these respectable remains have been happily preserved. It would require a volume to describe the beauties of this august temple, the restoration of which is one of the greatest works of the reign of Napoleon. The mayor of St. Denis takes a pleasure in facilitating the inspection of it to travellers, who do not leave it without being penetrated with a sentiment of religion.

David's celebrated Painting.—The scene is placed in the church of Notre-Dame, and represents the moment when the Emperor is proceeding to place the crown on the head of the Empress. On the left of the picture the artist has represented the chief altar of Notre Dame; behind and around are ranged the Vice-King of Italy, the Prince, the Arch-Chancellor, Arch-Treasurer, Prince Benevento, Cardinal Fesch, several other dignitaries, a number of priests, and singing boys. Before the altar, his holiness is seated—beside him, Cardinal Caprara, an archbishop, and a priest with a long beard, such as figure in the most solemn ceremonies at Rome. His Majesty the Emperor, in the centre of the picture, has his hands up-raised, holding a crown, which he is going to place on the head of the Empress. The Empress is on her knees, her hands joined and uplifted, and awaits, in an attitude of devotion and contemplation, the conclusion of the august ceremony—her mantle is supported by two ladies of honour. Here the line is judiciously broken, and you behold a fine boy holding one of the five princesses by the hand. There begins the groupe that occupies the whole of the right of the picture, in the principal part of which are placed the kings of Naples and of Holland. Such nearly is the mass of this grand composition. It were endless to enter into the beauties of detail that distinguish it.

We shall on a future occasion, relate some anecdotes of David, the flatterer of Marat, Robespierre, and Buonaparté.

Ferocious Beasts destroyed.—Nancy, Oct. 17th. The keeper of the forests and rivers of the 21st district, has been officially informed, that within his jurisdiction there had been killed this year, 221 wolves, 93 she-wolves, 48 whelps, and 937 noxious animals of other kinds.

Mushrooms poisonous.—Paris, Oct. 17th, His eminence cardinal Caprara, and seven persons of his household, were poisoned the 13th inst. at Fontainbleau, by mushrooms, gathered in the forest. His eminence has been extremely ill, and is indebted for his life to the cares of Dr. Paulet. The kind of mushroom which produced this accident, has been ascertained by the same Doctor: It is the *agaricus muscarius* of Botanists.

GERMANY.

Monument to Luther.—The 20,000 rix-dollars which had been collected to erect a monument to Luther, at Mansfield, have been employed to discharge part of the war-contributions; the accomplishment of that undertaking is therefore abandoned for the present; and adjourned to the year 1817, on which will fall the great jubilee of the reformation.

Population, &c. of Swedish Pomerania.—Since they have been in possession of Swedish Pomerania, the French have published the following statistic account of that province. The population, including the island of Rugen, is calculated at 120,000 souls. The soil is better than that of Prussian Pomerania, it produces quantities of corn, fruits and flax. The country also possesses fine forests of oak-timber. Its yearly exports amount to 600,000 Swedish crowns. The revenues of the country do not exceed 240,000 crowns, and are completely exhausted by the expenditure of the local government. The island of Rugen, which has the most romantic sites, is indented by numerous bays and harbours, as well as the coast of the continent. Stralsund seems well calculated to become the rendezvous of a flotilla of gun-boats. [Compare Panorama Vol. I. p. 1009.]

Distressed and depopulated State of Silesia.—Breslaw, Sept. 26. "The Posen gazette mentions that the epizootic distemper, which rages among horned cattle, has almost entirely destroyed the whole breed: scarcely can two or three cows be found in a circumference of three or four miles. The pigs and sheep have all been slaughtered for food, and the country has only one twelfth of the number of horses that it lately possessed. Neither oats nor barley has been sown in most districts of the province. In this distressed situation we are awaiting the approaches of winter, which cannot but be dreadful for us. Many men also are carried off by disease daily; but they are less to be regretted in present circumstances, as in all probability they would have perished by famine."—What a lamentable state is that country in, wherein some degree of consolation is derived from the premature deaths of its inhabitants!

Second Vegetation.—Augsburgh, Oct. 10. We experience here the most unusual temperature All the fruit-trees are again in blossom, and what is still more surprising, and perhaps without a precedent, a vine belonging to the master stone-cutter Mathei, is now bearing fruit, for the second time; the grapes are already as big as small shot. In the district of Truchtersheim in the vicinity of Strasburgh, which was almost laid waste by a storm of hail, Aug. 1, 1807, all the apple-trees which had lost their fruits, were seen in blossom again in the month of

September, and the same thing was remarked in the vineyards. Our information is dated Sept. 22.

War Taxes.—Leipzic, Oct. 20. We have been made acquainted, within these few days past, with the taxes necessary to pay the debts this town has contracted, in consequence of the war. It must be owned, that these sums, which are alas! but too necessary, could not be raised in a less burthensome manner. They do not press upon the poor. They fall lightly on the man of moderate income, and affect principally the wealthy, who can lessen their weight, by lessening their luxury. Occupiers of houses, who only pay 40 crowns rent, are considered as exempted from the tax by their poverty. Those who pay from 40 to 100 crowns, are liable to a tax of six *pfenings* in the crown; those from 101 to 150, pay one *gross* in the crown; from 151 to 300 crowns, two *grossen* are paid; and three, from 300 crowns and upwards. This tax began on the first of July, and is to continue till the loan of 2½ millions raised by the city, is finally paid. Those who keep a coach pay 5 crowns per horse, 3 crowns are also paid for each male servant. The owners of houses in town, pay 8 *grossen* for every hundred crowns value; four only are paid in the suburbs, when the property does not exceed 8,000 crowns.

INDIES, EAST.

Rains, Indigo, &c.—Madras, May, 1807. From the continued cloudiness of the weather with but little rain, we think the rains will set in early this season. The cloudy weather will insure the coming up of the Indigo Plant, the general crop of which however, may be looked upon as being backward, consequently there is no room to conclude that the general produce, will be exuberant, and produce the number of maunds which usually are sufficient for the *market*, without glutting it; we therefore anticipate that the price in England, particulary of the Floras, will not fall. From our information however, we particularly recommend Manufacturers, to be perseveringly attentive, not only to insure the production of the finest Floras, but also to pay great attention to preserve the cakes entire, and of a fine external bloom, free from the white adhesive mould, and of a clean neat shape. We have observed in *abundant* years a great drawback on the price of very good Indigo, merely on account of the irregular shape of the cakes, and the incrustation of white mould, both which might certainly be obviated by attention in the after process.

Oriental Fêtes.—Madras, May 12, 1807. The present week has been distinguished with an uncommon degree of gaiety in our little Settlement.—On Friday last, Lady Macintosh, at Parel, gave an elegant ball and supper, to the principal Ladies and Gentlemen of the settlement.—Among the company we observed the Governor, Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Members of Council, Commander of the Forces, &c. The area in front was lighted up in a style of much taste, and the compartments on each side of the gateway were decorated with lamps arranged in festoons, while a number of small lamps was suspended from the branches of the shrubbery in front of the house, and afforded altogether a very pleasing *coup d'œil*. The sprightly dance commenced a little after ten o'clock, and continued with unabated ardor till near midnight, when the company were presented with a display of fire-works; after which they set down to an elegant collation provided for the occasion, at which was an ample display of whatever the season affords —After supper the dance was resumed, and continued until an early hour, when the company retired, highly gratified with the evening's entertainment.—On Tuesday evening, Admiral Sir Edward Pellew Bart. gave a brilliant entertainment and dance, to a very numerous circle of the inhabitants: including all the beauty and fashion of the place. The Governor, the Members of Government, and the Commander of the Forces, were present on the occasion: the dance, which was kept up with uncommon spirit, was succeeded by a supper, where the profusion of good things of the season, could only be equalled by the happy arrangement of the entertainment, with which every one present seemed to be highly gratified.

Anniversary of the Capture of Seringapatam.—Madras, May 6th 1807. Monday, a Royal Salute was fired at one o'clock from the Fort, and also from H. M. ship Albion, Captain Ferrier, lying in the roads.—In the evening a superb dinner was given by the Governor at the Banqueting-room, to which all the military Officers at the Presidency were invited. The entertainment was worthy of the occasion, and the party, consisting of more than 200 persons, did not break up till midnight. The following is the order of the toasts, with the appropriate tunes, which were played in the gallery of the building by the Fort Band.—The King: God save the King.—Queen and Royal Family: Duke of York's March.—Hon. East-India Company: Money in both Pockets.—General Harris, and the Heroes of Seringapatam: The Capture of Seringapatam.—Gen. Baird, and the Storming party: The Grenadier's March.—Governor General: Ye Gentlemen of England.—Navy and Army: Britons strike Home.—Memory of Lord Nelson: Nelson's Victory.—Sir E. Pellew, and the Navy in India: Origin of Gunpowder.—Lord Lake, and the Homeward Bound: To England when with favoring

Gale.—Memoryof Sir Ralph Abercrombie: Death of Abercrombie.—Success to our Arms by Sea and Land: Hearts of Oak.—The Ships, Colonies, and Commerce of Great Britain: The Downfall of Paris.—The Mother Country: Rule Britannia.—General Wellesley, and the battle of Assaye: He comes the conquering Hero comes.—Prosperity to our Settlement: British Grenadiers.—Lord Moira: Ye sons of England.—Lord Minto: Lord Minto's March.—Lady Theod. Cradock: Lady Theodosia's Waltz.—Ladies of the Settlement: Off She Goes.—Government of Madras: Fencible March.

Bank of Calcutta.—This establishment after a trial of twelve months has proved of benefit equal to its capital; from this trial there can be no doubt that an augmentation of capital would have the effect of a general reduction of interest throughout the dependencies of this Presidency. The shares now bear a premium of ten per cent. being the estimated value of the twelve months dividend due.—The value of money in Bengal has sensibly decreased within these ten years, the criterion of which is the increased price of every article, whether for consumption or merchandize. This naturally must draw forth the unemployed treasures of the natives because the specie in circulation will not now afford the annuity it used to do, and as it is the object not to reduce this annuity, they must employ more capital.—For instance, for convenience of deposit and to enjoy interest at the same time, much capital is invested in Government Securities, but the annuity of this being only 8 or 10 per cent. instead of the exorbitant rates taken formerly on individual loans, it requires a proportionate increase of capital, for if the net gain upon individual loans was 20 per cent. the interest on Government Securities being only 10, double the capital is required to give the former annuity. —But the institution of a bank with a capital of 1 or 2 crores, by the greatness of its security, will bring 3 or 4 crores into additional circulation; and therefore the plenty or abundance of the circulating medium, will make goods dear and in demand, and money cheap, and its interest consequently low. Upon these grounds we should not wonder, if in a few years, the legal rate of interest should be 6 per cent. in the Supreme Court and on Government Securities.

INDIES WEST.

Resolutions moved by the Committee of the House of Assembly in Jamaica.

Resolved.—I. That the act of the Imperial parliament for abolishing the slave-trade is pregnant with evils to this island, militating not only against its general welfare and interest, but threatening its total destruction as a British West India colony.—II. That the house, for itself and its constituents, in the most solemn manner, protest against the said act, as a novel, unjust, and unconstitutional interference with its internal government and affairs.—III. That the legislature of this island has ever had the exclusive and absolute right to enact its own laws, and to regulate entirely its internal government and affairs, and that it is our duty, by all constitutional means, to resist the attempt that has been made to destroy or abridge that right.—IV. & V. That this house, in more fortunate days, has never failed in shewing the strongest disposition to render the situation of his majesty's troops in this island comfortable; and that the usual pay and subsistence granted to his majesty's white troops in this island, to the extent of 3000 men, be continued to them until the 31st day of December, 1808.—VI. But, that, in consequence of the baneful operation of the "Abolition Act" upon our ordinary resources, and the well-known general distress of the island, we shall be totally unable to make any provision for his majesty's troops beyond the period above-mentioned.—VII. That the pressure of a heavy public debt and of insupportable individual distress, obliges us to follow up the vote of the house refusing the annual grant of £15,000, for roads at a distance from the sea, by a resolution to suspend, for the present, all grants for public buildings and barracks, except in case of absolute necessity.—VIII. That the adoption of measures by the imperial parliament for the relief of the sugar colonies; the repeal in toto, of the Abolition Act; or if that cannot be effected, the absolute repeal of the obnoxious enactment thereof, coupled with a full compensation to this island for its losses, sufferings, and disappointments, in consequence of the abolition of the trade; and above all, an abandonment, by the imperial parliament, of every pretention to an interference with our internal government or affairs, are objects of the highest importance to this island, and call for the immediate, the serious, the most energetic attention of the island agent.

ITALY.

Discovery of a New Mephitic Grotto.—M. Pully, a chemist of celebrity, in one of his excursions in the neighbourhood of Naples, has discovered a new Grotto. It is situated on the banks of Lake Agnano, not far from Lake Averno, and consequently, at no great distance from the *Grotta del Cane*, to which it is in many respects similar. This grotto, from the name of its discoverer, has been called *Grotta-Pully*. It is necessary to keep the face as near the ground as possible, in penetrating into it, in order to avoid the deleterious vapours, which being kept in a state of great volatility, by an intense heat, occupy the upper parts. After following many windings, M. Pully discovered at the extre-

mity of the grotto a spring, so intensely hot, that eggs were boiled hard in 57 seconds of time. Reaumur's thermometer, which at the outside was two degrees above 0, rose to 61 in the interior, on being kept in an elevated situation; on bringing it within a foot of the ground; it fell five degrees; but on being stuck into the earth, it rose to 75; a barometer in the same situation fell some degrees. Whoever penetrates into this grotto, must be completely undressed; and there, as in the baths of Nero, the body is in a short time covered with water, either from the violence of the perspiration, or from the prodigious quantity of water in a state of evaporation which is always floating in this cavity. This grotto seems to have been unknown to the ancients; who have left us no description of it. Perhaps it has been formed by some of those late volcanic eruptions which have so materially altered the face of the country. The sides of the cave are covered with a variety of saline chrystallisations; others hang in the form of stalactites from the roof, which is about ten feet high; its width is of above 40 feet at the entrance, and 50 in the interior; its length is about 250 feet.

A New Oil. Venice.— "We have experienced this great while a scarcity of oil, one of the first necessaries of life among us, owing to the destruction of olive-trees during the war. Luckily, the *Chinese radish* has been introduced in these countries, and its cultivation is rapidly increasing; it gives an oil superior to those already known, not only for eating and communicating light, but even for medicinal purposes. It results from experiments lately made by Doctor Francisco di Oliviero of Verona, that this oil is extremely useful in pulmonary and rheumatic affections; also in pleurisies. It is not liable to grow rancid, as other kinds are. It has also been successfully employed in convulsive coughs. We are indebted for the introduction of this plant to M. Grandi, who first brought it to Italy, and has used every effort to increase its cultivation

Fugitives from their Native Country and Properties.—"An Imperial decree, dated Paris, Oct. 3, concerning individuals living on the other side of the Alps, and who have forsaken their residence, since the French dominion in that country, orders all such persons to return to their respective places of abode, within three months, unless they are absent for lawful causes. Those who do not conform to this regulation, or obtain a further leave of absence, shall be disabled from exercising any civil or political rights in the country, and from possessing any property in the empire." Our inference is, that unless the number of absentees who have withdrawn themselves from oppression was considerable, this edict would not have been published.

New Roads and Communications.—Naples, Oct. 9. Many provinces of our kingdom have been till now destitute of commerce, for want of roads. The inhabitants, ignorant of the market price, and even of the nature of their productions, could not turn them to advantage. But now, as the embellishments of the capital are nearly completed, the King has ordered highways to be made throughout the kingdom. The owners of land are to be indemnified for any losses they may sustain, in consequence of this measure.

PORTUGAL.

Scarcity at Lisbon.—The captain of an American vessel, which left Lisbon on the 28th ult. gives a melancholy account of the state of the people, in consequence of the extreme scarcity of provisions, and the excessive price of such as could be had. He declares, that for four days before he sailed he could not find a pound of fresh meat in the Lisbon markets. Bread he describes as enormously high. American flour was selling at the rate of £5 per barrel, which could have been had for forty shillings not two months before. What must be the situation of this unfortunate country at present, when afflicted by the presence of a French army?

RUSSIA.

Russian Exports.——The exportation of goods from Russia in the month of July 1807 amounted to 7,864,013 rubles, distributed as follows: by the Russians 3,484,650; by the English 4,118,950; by the Swedes 1,014; by the Portuguese 101,900; by the Danes 50,704, and by the Prussians 76,960: in goods belonging to travellers 1,680, in goods belonging to sea-faring people 28,451.—The total amount of duties on Russian exports paid at the Custom-house of St. Petersburgh, from the beginning of the year, to the first of August 1807, was 10,576,861 rubles.

Anecdote of Catharine II.——The Empress Catharine was particularly fond of having herself compared with Minerva, and she had been persuaded into the belief of her resemblance to the figure of that goddess on the ancient Greek medals. All works addressed to her by those authors, who were acquainted with her foible, are full of allusions to this pretended similitude. The gallant Prince Potemkin seldom neglected this means of rendering himself agreeable. The portrait of Catharine has been every where embroidered, painted, engraved, and sculptured *à la Minerve*; and the dowager empress who engraves stones very prettily, sometimes received rich presents for representing her under that endearing form.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Army in Europe,—is composed as follows: noble guards, 650 men; halbertcers one company; guards properly so called, 3,000; King's carabineers, 7,300; infantry 92,400 (including six Swiss regiments); light infantry 7,000; artillery 6,000; engineers 1,396; cavalry 18,000; militia 30,000; total 150,000.

SWITZERLAND.

Desertion of Swiss Soldiers from the French Armies.—Zurich, Oct. 3. His excellency the landaman of Switzerland, has sent a circular letter to the governors of districts, in which he informs them that, the French ambassador has shewn him the necessity of paying attention to the great desertion, which prevails in the new Swiss regiments, in the service of France; which circumstance has come to the knowledge of his Majesty the Emperor and King. The landaman invites the Governors to use every exertion to arrest those *perverse* and evil-intentioned men, whose conduct is a stain on the fair character of the Swiss nation.

Demolitions and Embellishments.—During the month of September, labourers have been busily employed in filling the old ditches of Basil, in demolishing the old towers, and in embellishing the public squares and market places.

TURKEY.

State of Asiatic Turkey.—Asiatic Turkey is again a prey to the greatest troubles. Aleppo is desolated by the plague, and is in insurrection against its Bashaw; the Bashaws of Damascus, and of St. John d'Acre, are at open war, and alternately plunder Jerusalem. Aly, Bashaw of Bagdad, has been murdered by his Kiaja, who has seized his treasures, and his government. The Wehabites still maintain themselves in the holy towns of Mecca and Medina.

Wehabites.—October. The Wehabites are still in possession of the holy cities, notwithstanding every effort to expell them. They have even taken the town of Ana on the Euphrates. They retired into the impracticable deserts of Damascus, after plundering that city.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

A late number of *The New South Wales Gazette* contains the following curious paragraph:—"Last Monday a fine goat, with *cart* and *harness*, was purchased for the sum of eight pounds, having the same morning drawn ten bushels of wheat from Prospect Hill to the wharf at Parramatta, a distance of seven miles. The creature is acknowledged to be well broke in for draught, and the present owner will in all probability, accustom him to the saddle!"

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

Proclamation for a General Fast.—The Gazette of the 9th Jan. contains proclamations, by the King, for a general fasting and humiliation, to be observed throughout England on Wednesday, February 17, and throughout Scotland on Thursday the 18th, "that so both we and our people may humble ourselves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon of our sins, and in the most devout and solemn manner send up our prayers and supplications to the Divine Majesty, for averting those heavy judgments which our manifold provocations have most justly deserved, and for imploring his blessing and assistance on our arms, for the restoration of peace and prosperity to us and our dominions."

Bank of England Loan.—The Bank has come to the following resolutions, viz. to advance to government a loan of three millions, without interest, until six months after the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace:—to present to government £300,000, from the balance of unclaimed dividends, and to diminish the charge for management of the public funds. The repayment of the three millions is to be secured by Exchequer bills, made payable at the period above stated. The present annual charge of the bank for management, we understand, is £270,000 instead of which 200,000 only is to be allowed. This reduces the charge to about £300 for each million of debt, and at this rate it is to continue until the debt be under a certain sum, when it will be increased.

In our last number (vide the present volume, p. 673) we gave such an insight into the present state of the bank, and the profits which it derived from the business it does for the nation, as may enable our readers to form a correct judgment on the propriety of the terms thus ratified by a general court.

Ceremony of the Epiphany.—Jan. 6, being the Anniversary of the Epiphany, the same was observed as usual at the Chapel Royal, in St. James's Palace. His Majesty was represented by Lord Thynne, Vice-Chamberlain. His lordship attended divine service in his Majesty's closet, accompanied by two of his Majesty's gentlemen in waiting, the yeoman of the guards, and other officers of royalty, the same as if his Majesty were present. After the gospel for the day, Lord John Thynne left the closet, with his attendants, and proceeded up the aisle of the chapel to the altar. The attendants then opened an oval gold box, and presented the contents to his lordship, which consisted of three crimson velvet bags, with gold ornaments, containing gold, frankincense, and myrrh: these his lordship laid in the gold dish presented by the sub-dean, and retired.

New Coinage.—The mint is now busily employed in coining silver tokens of five-pence, and ten-pence value, for the use of Ireland; to the amount of £250,000. When this is completed, a new coinage of half-guineas and seven-shilling-pieces, will take place, to the amount of £500,000. We understand, besides, that as soon as the new mint on Tower-hill is fit for the reception of workmen, Government has it in contemplation to call in all the silver coin of the country, and to issue a new coinage.

Pall-Mall lighted by Patent Gas-Lights.—We amused ourselves lately while walking along Pall-Mall in an evening, by speculating on the effect of the lamps lighted by means of the coal gas. This experiment has long been announced by Mr. Winsor, and the distance to which it extended was, on the south side of Pall-Mall, from the coal-gas patent office, nearly opposite the first street leading to St. James's Square, to the corner of Pall Mall facing St. James's Street. Thirteen hollow lamp posts of iron erected at about 24 to 30 paces distant from each other, formed the line of communication. Each of these posts supported three glass globular lamps: and in each globe three small jets of flame rose from as many apertures in a pipe that communicated with the hollow of the lamp post. This hollow also communicated with a supplying pipe laid under the pavement, which was itself fed by a branch from a furnace in the gas office. The principle is not absolutely unlike that by which the New-river water has long been conveyed to our houses in London. The appearance of these lights was pretty enough; and being combined into somewhat of a handsome form, they considerably exceeded the ordinary lamps in point of effect. As to the comparative expence between these lamps lighted with gas, and the others lighted with oil, as Mr. Winsor has not disclosed his expences, nothing can be determined on that question.

Unitarians.— Rev. F. Stone.—The Committee for auditing the accounts of the clergy's fund, at Baddow, in Essex, have refused to receive a donation from Mr Stone; the resolution was to the following effect:—"Resolved, that the offer of £5. by Francis Stone, Rector of Cold Norton, towards the support of the fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Essex clergy, as being the profits of two editions of his blasphemous and heretical Visitation Sermon, be rejected with disdain."—Mr. Stone has, however, met with some kindred-souls out of the church; for the Southern Unitarian Society, assembled at Horsham, in Sussex, in July last, voted thier thanks to their dear brother in the following words:—"Resolved, that the thanks of this society be given to the Rev. Francis Stone, for the exertion he made in the cause of truth, by preaching and publishing the sermon which he delivered on the 8th of July, 1805."—Mr. Stone has returned his thanks to the latter body for the honour they have done him; and praises the Unitarian Fund Society for devoting a portion of their income to the support of preachers on the Socinian plan.

Anti-Unitarians.—Mr. Walker has published his farewell sermon, occasioned by his being ejected from the *Unitarian* dissenting chapel in Preston, for his decided attachment to evangelical sentiments. A considerable part of his congregation still adhere to him, and with the help of other friends are now erecting for him a neat commodious chapel.

Visit of Louis XVIII. to Stowe.——On Tuesday Jan. 19, the Marquis and Marchioness of Buckingham conducted Louis XVIII. throughout Stowe Gardens; and on Wednesday the whole royal party accompanied the Marquis and Marchioness of Buckingham to a circular building in the park, north-east of the house, where it was proposed that some trees should be planted in commemoration of the royal visit. Accordingly, every thing being prepared for this purpose, four clumps, of eight oaks each, were planted, every individual of the House of Bourbon (the Comte de Beaujolais excepted) planting four each.

A Meeting of the Committee of the Norfolk Agricultural Society was lately held, according to advertisement, at the Maid's Head, at which the general routine of business was done, preparatory to the general meeting at Lynn. Amongst the premiums, we understand one is proposed to be recommended to be given to that person who shall feed his horses in husbandry, between January 1808, and December 1808, upon the least food, or upon the cheapest plan.

SCOTLAND.

Discovery in digging the Caledonian Canal.—Some of the labourers on that part of the canal which cuts the side of the hill Torravian, near Inverness, and close to the old road leading to Loch Ness, have dug up a silver chain, of double links, in all containing thirty rings; the thickness of the bars which compose the links is about that of a man's little finger, and the medium diameter of the rings may be a little more than an inch and a half; the chain weighs six pounds, and is of silver mixed with a small quantity of alloy, seemingly of brass or copper. A human skeleton was found near the chain, and a piece of the same metal, resembling in shape a bracelet, but which could not have been intended for that purpose, being considerably too small. Inverness is well known to have been the ancient capital of the Pictish kings, and the forts of Craig Phatrick, near that town, as well as many others, are supposed to be the remains of the royal habitations of that race. [Compare Pan. vol. III. p. 237.]

Scotch Clergy—A meeting of noblemen, freeholders, commissioners of supply, and heritors of the county of Ayr, convened in consequence of the notification made by the Earl of Eglinton, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Ayr, at the last county meeting, and in pursuance of advertisements published in the newspapers, by his lordship's order, was held at Ayr on the 29th last, for the purpose of taking under their consideration, the present existing circumstances with regard to the augmentation of stipend to the ministers of the church of Scotland. Mr Oswald, of Auchincruive, chosen Preses.

The Earl of Eglinton, before entering upon his reasons for calling the present meeting, mentioned that he was authorised by Colonel Blair, of Blair, and Colonel Brisbane, of Brisbane, to state, that, as it was inconvenient for them to attend this day, they were willing to concur in any measure that might be adopted by the meeting; and Mr. Hamilton, of Pinmore, mentioned, that he was authorised by Mr. Reid, of Adamton, to state the same on his part.

The Earl of Eglinton, in opening the business of the day, took the opportunity of expressing the high respect which his lordship entertained for the clergy of the church of Scotland in general, who, in times of difficulty and danger, he had uniformly known to conduct themselves in a manner which added much to their merit; and he acknowledged that their meritorious conduct, on recent and trying occasions, was well known to him as lieutenant of the county; and his lordship begged that it might be understood, that in submitting to the consideration of the meeting the resolutions which he should have the honour to move this day, he was actuated by no motive derogatory to that opinion which he had all along maintained for that very respectable body.

His lordship then, after briefly recapitulating his reasons for calling the present meeting, produced a printed copy of a paper, entitled, "*A general View of the Proceedings of the court of Session, as Commissioners for Plantation of Kirks and valuation of Teinds, in augmenting and localling the Stipends of the Clergy, during the last seventeen years,*" whereof the tenor follows:—

The number of benefices, in the established church of Scotland, is nine hundred and thirty-six. The stipends of forty one of these are not payable out of the teinds or tithes, and consequently the Teind Court cannot augment them. The number of livings, derived wholly, or in part, from the teinds, are therefore eight hundred and ninety-five.

It appears, by a report made to the House of Lords, that in the period between the 11th of August 1790, and the 11th of July 1806, the court granted augmentations in six hundred and ninety-five cases. In one hundred and six instances, during the same period, the court augmented the same livings a second time; in six instances a third augmentation was granted.

By a subsequent investigation, it appears that during the year between the 12th of July 1806, and the 12th of July 1807, farther augmentations were granted in one hundred and thirty-two cases, of which ninety-four were benefices augmented posterior to 1790. In five of them it was the third augmentation, and in one of them it was the fourth, in a period of seventeen years.

The amount of what has thus been granted, in augmentation of the stipends, as they stood in 1790, is as follows:

From 1790 to 1806.—1806 to 1807.	£.	s.	d.
Money Stipend £.9475 18 4 — 696 16 5	10,170	14	9
Additional Communion Element Money - - - 1957 19 10 — 370 7 7	2,328	7	5
Oatmeal in the first period 14,713 Bolls, and in the second period 3493 Bolls, reckoned at 18s. 3d. per Boll - - - - - - - - -	16,312	19	6
Bear in the first period 10592 Bolls, and in the second 1835, at 19s. 7d. per Boll - -	13,168	3	9
Barley in the first period 6872 Bolls, and in the second 2973, at 21s. 8d. per Boll - -	6,235	8	8
Oats in the first period 659 Bolls, and in the second 195, at 17s. per Boll - - - - -	708	18	0
Wheat in the first period 145 Bolls, and in the second 94, at 11. 9s. 6d. per boll - -	351	11	6
Peas in the first period 27 Bolls and a half, at 17s. 4d. per Boll - - - - - - - - -	24	0	0
Total of the augmentations granted, without reckoning those in kind in Orkney and Zetland, consisting of various articles, according to weights and measures peculiar to that country - - - - - - - - - - -	49,700	3	7

Fractional parts of a boll, and also the fractional parts of a penny, in the average prices, have been disregarded in calculating the totals, so that upon the whole, the value of the grain given was somewhat more than as above. There may be some unintentional errors, but these cannot be material. The values affixed to the several species of meal and grain are the average of the Fair prices of the county of Mid-Lothian, for the last 20 years, which, considering the rise of price in the latter years of that period, must appear extremely moderate.

But as the Court, in various instances during the said period, took off part of the old money stipend, and gave grain in lieu of it, and in some instances took off grain and gave money, or grain of another species instead, there must be deducted from the foregoing total,

	£.	s.	d.
Money taken off -	£2245	19	10¼
Oatmeal 18 Chalders, 12 Bolls, 3 Pecks, and half a Lippy, at 18s. 3d. ¼ per Boll -	274	4	9¼
Bear 83 C. 4 B. 2 F. 1 4-5th Lippy, at 19s. 7d. ¼ per Boll - -	1306	7	5½
Barley 4 C. 7 B. 1 F. at 21s. 8d. 2-5ths per Boll - - -	77	10	2
Oats 12 C. 4 B. 1 F. 1 P. 2 L. at 17s. 4d. per Boll - - -	167	3	3½
Wheat 5 B. 2 F. 3 P. at 29s. 6d. per Boll -	8	7	6½
Deduct - - - -	4079	13	2
The Remainder £	14,620	10	5

This is a perpetual annual burden or charge imposed on the landed proprietors of Scotland, by the Teind Court, in the course of the last seventeen years, in addition to the old stipends (besides the augmentations in kind in Orkney and Zetland) a burden which must be constantly increasing, according to the principle adopted by the court, till the whole tithes of the kingdom are appropriated to the clergy. The addition made in the last year was no less than 6681l. 12s. 8d.

According to the report made to the House of Lords—of the 695 cases in which augmentations were granted, between August 1790, and July 1806, the localities of three hundred and thirty-one had not been finally settled at the date of the report. According to the result of the last enquiry, one hundred and fifty-six fresh actions, for augmentation, were commenced between the 12th July, 1801, and the same day in the year 1807. Adding these to the 331, makes a total of 487, of which only 37 had been concluded at the day last mentioned. The number of depending actions of augmentation and locality at that day, was therefore four hundred and fifty, a number exceeding that of half the parishes in Scotland, where the living arises from the teinds; and of consequence, the title deeds of a great proportion of the landholders must necessarily be produced and detained for a long period in the Teind Office, with great inconvenience and imminent hazard of being lost or destroyed. While in the office those deeds are subject to the inspection of any person, and they may be taken out of the office by the agents of any one alleged to have an adverse interest in the parish, upon their receipts to the clerk.

To advert to the vexation and expense occasioned by this state of never-ceasing litigation, is foreign to the present purpose.

His lordship then moved that the following resolutions be adopted by the meeting, viz.

Resolved—1st, "That from the institution of the present Court of Teinds, in the year 1707 to the year 1790, the Judges of that Court uniformly maintained, that when a competent stipend was modified to a minister, such stipend was to continue the constant stipend of the parish in all time coming, declaring that it was incompetent for the Court, in virtue of the Act of Parliament under which it was constituted, to re-augment such stipend; and that it appears that the Clergy as well as the Laity of Scotland, conceived that this, the plain sense of the law, was confirmed, beyond the possibility of doubt, by the repeated judgments of the Court of Session, acting as Commissioners for the Plantation of Kirks, and the Valuation of Teinds.

Resolved—2d, "That since the year 1790, though there has been no alteration in the law, nor any direct decision of the Teind Court, declaratory of its extended powers, the judges of that court have acted as if their powers were unlimited. Betwixt that time and the 12th day of July 1806, 695 augmentations have been granted, by which a perpetual tax has been imposed on the landholders of at least 45,000l. a year; and betwixt the 12th of July 1806, and the 12th of July 1807, 156 new processes for augmentation have been raised.

Resolved—3d, "That, in consequence of these grants of augmentation, there were, on the 12th of July 1807, depending in the Teind Court, 450 processes of locality, by which the landholders are not only subjected to the risk and inconvenience attending their landrights being lodged in Court, and conveyed from hand to hand, but involved in litigations, teasing and expensive beyond example.

Resolved—4thly, That as the Teind Court has already, since the year 1790 granted second augmentations in two hundred cases, and have actually, in several cases granted a third augmentation, and in one case a fourth; there seems no prospect of any termination to the hardships thus inflicted on the landed interest. On the contrary, if the Court continues to re-augment stipends, the grievance must soon become intolerable. It is therefore a matter of the most serious importance to the landed interest, that the question concerning the powers of the Court to grant repeated augmentations, should be tried and put to rest by solemn decisions of the competent tribunals.

Resolved—5thly, "That, for this purpose, as well as for attending to any legislative measures that it may be necessary to resort to on the subject, the meeting appoint

to be their agent (or agents) in Edinburgh, with power to meet and deliberate with the agents that may be appointed by the heritors of other counties in Scotland, and to pursue such general measures as shall seem best calculated for attaining the object in view, a proportion of the expense of which the meeting will be ready to defray."

Which resolutions being seconded by Mr. Smith, of Drougan, the same were unanimously approved of by the meeting, and they named and appointed John Anderson and George Russell, Esqrs. W.S. as agents of the landholders of the county of Ayr, for following up the measures pointed out in the foregoing resolutions, and with power to them to meet and deliberate with agents appointed for other counties in Scotland, to pursue such general measures as shall seem best calculated for attaining the object in view; and the meeting agree that the expenses attending the same shall be defrayed by an assessment upon the valued rent of the county.

The meeting then named and appointed—

the Earl of Eglinton, the Earl of Cassilis; Mr. Boyle M.P. for the county; Mr. Hamilton, of Sundrum; Mr. Boswell, of Auchinleck; Mr. Oswald of Auchincruive; Mr. Cathcart, of Greenfield; Mr. Oswald, of Changue, Mr. Ferguson, of Trochraigue; and Mr Campbell, of Helentonmains; as a committee, to correspond with Messrs. Anderson and Russell, regarding the objects of these resolutions, and to instruct them in their proceedings, and recommended to them to attend to any legislative measures that may be resorted to upon the subject, and to report their proceeoings from time to time, as they should think proper, and when they have any matter of importance to lay before the county, to desire the Convener to call a meeting, for the purpose of considering the same; and of the abovenamed committee; Mr. Boswell, of Auchinleck, was appointed Convener.

Mr. Hamilton, of Pinmore, then moved the thanks of the meeting to the Earl of Eglinton, for having called the county together upon the present occasion, which motion being seconded, passed unanimously, and his lordship received the thanks of the meeting accordingly.

The Earl of Eglinton then moved, "That a meeting should be called, for the purpose of taking into their consideration, whether it is not for the evident utility of the lieges, that trial by jury should be revived in civil cases in Scotland? And likewise, how far it is expedient to call the attention of the legislature to the necessity of a reform in the inferior Courts in Scotland, and more especially in the Sheriff Courts: and to deliberate upon what measures the county should adopt for making the legislature acquainted with their sentiments upon subjects of so much importance. Which motion being seconded, was unanimously agreed to.—And further,

Mr. Oswald stated his intentions of submitting to the consideration of the county, the expediency of addressing the legislature, to obtain relief from the unequal pressure of the Property Tax on tenants, occupying lands in Scotland, arising from the mode prescribed by the present Property Tax Act, for ascertaining the profits of such occupiers of land. And Mr. Hamilton, of Sundrum, the convener of the county, was requested to call a meeting, to be held upon Wednesday, the 13th day of January next, in order to take these matters under consideration.

(Signed) RICHD. ALEX. OSWALD, Preses.

* * * * * *

Administration of Justice in Scotland.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23d, the Faculty of Advocates met, to consider the Bill lately introduced into the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor, touching the Administration of Justice in Scotland.

The Dean rose and stated, that this meeting was called in consequence of a letter he had received from several members, which he desired might be read.—It was accordingly read by the clerk.

"*Edinburgh, 25th Nov.* 1807.

"Sir,—We request that you will call a meeting of the Members of the Faculty, for the purpose of considering a Bill lately brought into the House of Lords, entitled, 'An Act touching the Administration of Justice in Scotland, and touching Appeals to the House of Lords.'

"We do not presume to suggest any particular day for that purpose, as we have no farther wish, with regard to it, than that it should take place upon whatever day will be most convenient for you, and at such distance of time as will give the Members of the Faculty full opportunity to bestow that attention on the subject which its importance calls for.

(Signed) "William Erskine, J. Henry "M'Kenzie, George Jos. Bell, F. Jeffrey, "Thos. Thomson, John A. Murray, Henry "Cockburn."

The following resolutions were then moved by Mr. Jeffrey, and seconded by Mr. John Murray:

That it is the opinion of this meeting,

1st, That the Court of Session ought to be divided into two chambers or divisions, of co-ordinate jurisdiction, as proposed in the bill.

2d, That it ought to be provided in the bill that the judges in each chamber ought to sit daily in the inner-house, for dispatch of business, during the time of session.

3d, That the requisite alterations in the constitution of the Court of Session, and in the modes and forms of administering justice in Scotland, ought, as far as possible, to be made by the direct legislative authority of Parliament; and that no power or authority of a legislative kind ought to be delegated to the Court itself, unless carefully limited to such rules of precedure as are subordinate and technical.

4th, That the appointment of a Royal Commission, with powers to inquire into matters tending to the better administration of justice in Scotland, whose proceedings shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament, is a measure highly expedient in itself, and sanctioned by former practice.

5th, That the Commissioners who shall be so appointed, ought to be instructed to report to Parliament as to the number of judges who are to officiate in the outer-house and bill-chamber, and as to the other matters which it is proposed in the bill shall be committed to the court itself; provided, however, that the court shall be empowered to regulate all the said matters by acts of sederunt, until a statute shall be passed upon the report of the commissioners.

6th, That there are some general points

which it would be expedient to fix, in the first instance, by the direct authority of the legislature, leaving to the commissioners only to report upon the form and manner in which they should be carried into execution.

7th, That upon this principle, it ought to be declared by Act of Parliament, that the introduction of jury-trial, in certain civil cases, would be for the evident utility of the subjects within Scotland; and the commission should report in what cases, and in what manner and form it appears to them that it could be most usefully established.

8th, That it ought to be declared, in like manner, that the present form of process, which sanctions long written statements and arguments, all of which enter on the record, is productive of great inconvenience, and ought to be altered; and that the commission should be directed to report on the most advisable means of remedying this evil.

9th, That the unlimited power of single judges, to review their own interlocutory judgments, is productive of many inconveniences; and that the commission be directed to consider in what manner these inconveniencies may be removed.

10th, That the mode, as now practised, of taking proofs by commission, is productive of many inconveniencies; and that the commission be directed to consider in what manner these inconveniencies may be removed.

11th, That the commission be farther directed to make inquiry into the proceedings in the bill-chambers and inferior courts, and to report in what manner they may be improved.

12th, That the whole matters to be thus investigated, being clearly connected with each other, ought to be referred to the consideration of one and the same set of commissioners; and that they should be directed to make their report within six months from the end of the session of parliament in which the bill is passed.

13th, That the bill, with the alterations suggested in the preceding resolutions, will materially improve the administration of justice in Scotland.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted by the faculty, with the exception of the seventh, which was, however, adopted by a great majority.

Mr. William Erskine then moved the thanks of the faculty to the Lord Chancellor, Eldon, for the attention he has given to the improvement of the law of Scotland, which motion was carried unanimously.

. . . . . .

Mr. Henry Erskine, in the name of himself, and some others of the faculty, addressed to the Lord Advocate, a Letter dated Dec. 21, disapproving of this meeting, and of the principles adopted in the Bill.

Ancient English and Scotch Coins.—A deposit of these coins has been discovered at Aberdeen, by the workmen employed in opening a new street from George-street to Union-street. This discovery was made, when the workmen, in digging near the site of Dyer's Hall, found an earthen jar, containing nearly 2000 pieces of various reigns and value. They are, for the most part, silver pennies *(denarii)* of Edward I, II, and III; some of Alexander III. of Scotland; and it is said, some of Robert I. and II. Of those of Edward I, some are of the Dublin coinage, the king's head in a triangle, and having on the reverse, "*Civitas Dublinæ*;" and some, in addition to the titles of *Rex Angliæ* and *Dominus Hiberniæ*, have *Dux Aquitaniæ*. Many of the coins are of base metal (the *nigra moneta*); but some are of very fine silver, and the greater part is in excellent preservation. Those of base metal were known at the time by the designation of *Pollards* and *Crockards*, and were, as Knyghton informs us, prohibited by statute 27th Edward I. It was supposed, that these large sums of money had been deposited in hiding places during the continuance of the English army in Scotland, in the reign of Edward III. But a silver coin of Queen Elizabeth, bearing date 1563, having been found among them, disproves this supposition. A boy, employed in washing away the earth from some of the smaller pieces, found the coin in question, *a teston*, which he took for a common shilling. How it has happened that so large a sum of ancient money should have been deposited, about eight feet beneath the surface, so late as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it is not easy to conjecture.

IRELAND.

Improvements near Dublin.—Seapoint Avenue has just undergone an extensive and beautiful improvement under the direction and at the expense of that highly respected and much venerated character, Sir John Lees, Bart. by whose zeal and public spirit all the neighbourhood round the Blackrock has, within the last forty years, risen into a degree of unexampled wealth, beauty, and prosperity. There is now completed, almost the whole way to Monkstown Church, from Seapoint House, a spacious carriage road, as well as a broad parade of twenty feet for pedestrians. The entrance to this improvement from Seapoint is by a neat iron gate, with cut mountain granite piers, and iron pallisadoes at each side of the gateway, also terminated by mountain granite piers. The whole of the carriage road and parade is enclosed by a stone wall four feet high on each side. When this shall be connected with the intended improvements at Dunleary, it will form a scene of recreation for the citizens of Dublin, not to be exceeded in beauty by any environs in the world.

POETRY.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR, 1808,

By Henry James Pye, Esq. P. L.

[Performed at St James's, on Her Majesty's Birth-Day.]

Behold yon lurid Orb that seems
Devious thro' æther's paths to stray,
And, while with baleful light it gleams,
Appears to trace no certain way;
No influence mild with genial force
Waits on its desultory course:
But myriads view its streaming hair
Shed death and horror thro' the air,
While even Science' piercing sight,
Clear from the mists of visionary fears,
Anxious beholds the erratic Stranger's flight,
Lest mingling with the planetary spheres,
It shake the order of the mighty frame,
Destroy with ponderous shock, or melt with sulphurous flame.

Such is, alas! the dread that waits
On savage Inroad's wild career,
While trembling round, the peaceful States
Survey its meteor course with fear;
And as the immortal mandate guides,
And points the Comet where to stray.
So thro' the battle's crimson tides
It points Ambition's fatal way;
Submissive both th' Eternal's will perform,
As act his high behest the earthquake and the storm.

But as with ray benign and bland
The radiant Ruler of the year
Sheds plenty on the smiling land,
Where'er his vivifying beams appear,
Now wakes the roseate bloom of Spring,
Fann'd by young Zephyr's tepid wing,
Or clothes the wide expanding plain,
With Summer's fruits, or Autumn's grain;
Or gathering from the watery shores
Sources of vegetable stores,
Renews scorch'd Earth's exhausted powers
With balmy dews and gentle showers;
So from the patriot Monarch's care,
Whose breast no dreams of conquest move,
Founding his glory on his people's love,
And proud to boast unbounded empire there,
The copious rills of Peace domestic stream,
Warm glows fair Virtue's flame, and bright Religion's beam.

O Britain, may thy happy coast,
Tho' loud oppression rage around,
To the applauding nations boast
One shore with peace, with mercy crown'd:
Still may thy hospitable seat
To suffering greatness yield a safe retreat;
For when the Sacred fiat of the skies
First caus'd thy sea-encircled Realm to rise,
It bade it an eternal column stand,*
Sacred to want and woe from every clime and land.

EXTEMPORE

ON THE PROSTRATION OF "FAULKENER," THE LAST NEW TRAGEDY.

Spoken during the falling of the curtain the last night.

See where it lies, of every friend bereft,
The gen'ral scoff, forlorn and full of woe!
Without subsistence, now, alas! 'tis left,
Except what Prostitution may bestow,
Or two base soldiers, (e'en Old Drury's shame!)
Who changing swords stiletto blades to gain,
And bart'ring English for Italian fame,
Like culprits look for victims they have slain.

IMPROMPTU

ON THE UNHAPPY FATE OF TWO CRIMINALS WHO WERE LATELY TURNED OFF AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Since *Something to Do* now lies low with the dead,
Side by side with *Faulkener* the sad,
What more of their fate can correctly be said,
Than that justice has punish'd the bad?
At length has seen virtue triumphant o'er vice!
And Jack Ketch, in his *honour'd* vocation—
Dispatching his business in less than a trice,
Has pronounc'd their "last dying" oration!†

LINES ADDRESSED TO MISS EGERTON, BY THE REV. MR. THYER.

Miss Egerton, daughter of Samuel Egerton, Esq. of Tatton-park, Chesbire, had rallied, but very good humouredly, the Rev. Mr. Thyer, for some little awkwardness at table.——Mr. Thyer was a celebrated critic; he lived with them at Tatton-park: the next morning at breakfast he brought her the following copy of verses.

Madam, you rally well, 'tis true;
And, I must own it, justly too:
But still, methinks, 'tis very hard,
Since from reprisals quite debarr'd,
For all that ever I can do,
I cannot find one fault in you.

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* Pind. Olymp. viii. Strophe 2.

† In the last scene of each of these plays, a court of law, and the officers of justice were introduced, and greatly contributed to the downfall of the pieces. Compare Panorama, Vol. III. pages 766, 995.

TOASTS AT A TYTHE FEAST, OR NORFOLK WIT AND WITTICISMS.

" May *lengthen'd* YEARS, *increase* of COMFORTS bring
To GEORGE the THIRD, our *good* and *worthy* KING;
And may we never live to *see* THE CHURCH
Of GOOD OLD ENGLAND *basely*—'*left i'th' lurch!*"

" May each FARMER, with cheerfulness, *reap* where he *sows;*
And GOOD PARSONS find PULPITS *supported* by PLOWS."

" Careful plowing, skilful sowing,
Good crops growing, dext'rous mowing,
Once, at least, in every year;
And, when barns are overflowing,
Willingly, THE FARMERS *shewing*
WHAT THE PARSONS *ought* to *share*."

" May *the* PLOW find employment for SICKLE and SCYTHE;
And the Parson and Farmer *agree* for the Tythe."

" Ever may we live to see
Those live *well* to *live* who *strive;*
Wax and *Honey* to the BEE,
And *no* DRONES to *rob* the HIVE."

" May the Farmers at Parsons to rail have *no* cause,
But may each of the other deserve the applause,
And, as long as they live, *never* 'quarrel for STRAWS."

" Good *farrowing* SOWS,
Good *milking* COWS,
Good *scouring* PLOWS,
Good Land to till, and *fairly rented*,
To raise the cash,
Good crops to *thrash*,
And PRIESTS and LANDLORDS ALL *contented*."

" When FARMERS shew a disposition
To pay the PRIESTS *fair* COMPOSITION,
May those to take it *not* inclin'd,
Of *good* HEMP crops 'take TYTHE *in kind*."

" May PARSONS *practice* what they *preach*,
May FARMERS *mind* what PARSONS *teach*,
May ever each *think well* of each,
And disputes about TYTHE ne'er occasion a breach."

" May the Plow and the Cow fill the Barn and the Pail,
Furnish Butter and Cream, and find work for the Flail;
May the Farmers at Parsons have no cause to rail,
But with readiness pay them the TYTHE '*on the nail*."

" May all *owners of Land* make *the* FARMER *content*,
By considering TYTHE as a PART of *the* RENT;
And *all* Parsons *all* Farmers so *liberal* find,
As to pay them the worth if they took TYTHE *in kind*."

Now the Rector expressing *his* WISH that " *rich* LEAS
Of Wheat, Rye, Barley, Vetches, Oats, and Pease,"
Might produce them *such Crops* as to pay TYTHE *with ease*,
Fill'd his glass the TWELFTH time, with '*a* SMILE *of delight*."
And then drinking " their healths," *wish'd* them ALL *a good night*.
But the FARMERS, who like " *twenty-two to a score*,"
Put the Clerk in the Chair, and drank TEN BUMPERS more;
Where, " like master like man," he no character lost,
But *continued the* FEAST with THIS *clerical* TOAST.

" May the Parsons and Farmers like brothers agree;
May the first take ONE part, and the last *three times three;*
And when Parsons of Farmers but ask '*One in Ten*,'
May the Farmers, *as I* DO, ALL *answer AMEN!*"

They their glasses all *fill'd*, when the Clerk *gave the word*,
And " SO BE IT," in BUMPERS, was *drank round the board*.

But, for brevity's sake, I shall now deem it fit,
Their EIGHT *following* toasts, in this place to omit,
But their TENTH and *last* TOAST, as they've drank it for years
In large full-flowing bumpers, with three times three cheers,
Should to all who hold farms in the kingdom be told,
And for PARSONS be *printed* " IN LETTERS OF GOLD,"
'Twas—" OUR *worthy good* PRIEST, and the RECTOR who *so* does,
'*Let us pray*,' may be made for ALL PARSONS—'A MODUS.'

Thus the day pass'd away, I with truth can declare,
To the perfect contentment of all who were there:
Do YOU *print* THIS *account*, that *your Readers*, at least,
May be *told*, that *some* FARMERS *enjoy* " A TYTHE FEAST!"

THE UNION OF CHARITY AND PHILOSOPHY.

Ah! what are Honour, Virtue, Fame,
Sincerity and Truth,
But cunning fictions of disguise,
Which knaves and hypocrites devise,
To cheat unknowing youth!

And what is Friendship but a name
Which marks our fond desires:
The mere deception of a day,
To lead unguarded hearts astray,
It wounds, and then expires.

Ten years thrice told in vain I've sought
These phantoms of the brain:
And often as they rose to view,
Like morning clouds, or early dew.
They disappeared again.

Thus wrapt in melancholy thought,
A philosophic sage,
Complained of fellow man and mourned,
Till reason failed, and passion burned,
And all his soul was rage.

Virtue, he said, I scorn thy pow'r,
Nor more confess thy charms;
Henceforth, the savage passions be
(Envy, and spleen, and jealousy),
More welcome to my arms!

When lo, a heavenly nymph appeared,
A native of the sky;
Ten thousand graces round her played
And yet she seemed an artless maid,
And mildly beamed her eye.

Prostrate he gazed: the fond surprise
Thrill'd thro' his throbbing heart:
Come, *thou*, and dwell with me, he said,
Replete in charms! angelic maid!
Nor from thy lover part!

My name is CHARITY, said she,
And smil'd: her soft consent,
Bade every envious murmur cease,
Recall'd his soul to social peace,
To Virtue, and content.

London, 1808. F. P.

Versions by various Correspondents of the French lines, addressed to her Serene Highness the Princess de Lamballe.

(*Literary Panorama, Vol. III.* p. 427.)

Pardon me, Princess, should you trace
Within this book, some tender grace
Of mind, and person, which you claim;
'Tis solely done to spread its fame.
And to adorn the heroines of my page;
To this—your candid soul was wanting——
To that—your smile and voice enchanting,
Your virtues, which the world's applause engage.
Dividing thus a look, an action,
'Mong those whose features here you find,
One of those charms gives each attraction,
Which in yourself we see combin'd.

S. R.

Forgive me, Princess, if you should retrace,
In the perusal of this work of mine,
The radiant traits of your celestial face,
And the soft beauties of your mind divine.
With them I strove my heroines to enrich:
Your native candour, to the first I've giv'n—
The next your smiles,—smiles that the soul bewitch—
The third those graces destin'd you by Heav'n!
Thus Celestine, Elvire, Felicia share
Among them, Princess, your angelic features;
One of your charms renders each heroine fair,
And bids the world admire superior natures.

Grafton Street,
Fitzroy Square. J. G

Forgive, if in this book you see,
Your picture, Princess! drawn by me,
Wishing to fix its future fate:
I dared to copy your portrait,
To deck each favourite heroine,
To this,—your smiles I did impart:
To that,—your open candid heart.
And to a third your graceful mind:—
Dividing thus your charms between,
Felice, Elvira, Clementine,
One of your charms may each suffice,
To make her lovely in our eyes!

Translations of the French Lines on a Plagiarist.

(Literary Panorama, Vol. III. p. 427.)

'Mid a circle of authors, one, well known to fame
As a Plagiary vile, most unluckily came,
And, long he receiv'd mockings, hisses, and cries!——
When a wag thus bespoke 'em, "Be merry and wise.
In pity reflect, while his failings you scan,
Though he murder'd his author, he kill'd not his man."

Tower. S. R.

Among a choice number of scholars profound,
A Plagiarist happen'd to mingle one day!
The wretch was soon hiss'd, mock'd, and hooted all round,
And banter'd——in no very delicate way.
But one of the wits, less dispos'd to be evil,
Said, "Sirs! I wou'd have ye, now, pity the wight;
"If his author he robb'd,—yet release the poor devil,
"He was not so base as to murder him quite."

Grafton Street, J. G.
Fitzroy Square.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, Jan. 26, 1807.

We have usually begun our survey of political circumstances by considering the situations of the nations around us; but this paper we shall begin by directing our attention in the first instance to the state of Britain, considered as one empire, one community.

A fair and just opinion of any thing whatever is not to be formed by viewing it only on one side: but by examining every part, and allowing to each its relative importance. A true statement must include no less what is irksome, than what is pleasant, to moderate exultation; while a proper discernment of what is favourable shall check despondency.

We place, then, among our chief blessings, that public peace which has lately prevailed throughout this country. The *humours* of an election are very different things from the turbulence of a mob, or the devastations of a riot. We warn whoever may peruse these pages, of the singular importance of preserving this peace; and of the folly of introducing whatever may, even by accident, put it to hazard. In our apprehension, the collecting of any considerable body of the people on political subjects is a measure of consequence; and not to be resorted to, without very mature and prolonged contemplation. Our countrymen are of the same opinion: and though pains have been taken to induce the people in various parts to hold meetings for the purpose of expressing their sentiments, yet we perceive, as we think, a reluctance to the acting on this proposition, generally, and a conviction that very little good is likely to result from it. It would be strange beyond expression, if every class of the community were in prosperity, after fifteen years of war! Yet there is no class which, if convinced that its sufferings were likely to be succeeded by happy times for the nation, would not indure in silence, that privation to which it is called. Meetings of one description, are also, usually counteracted by meetings of a contrary description: and thus a counterpoise is produced: and the principle effects nothing.

In Ireland, meetings have been held by the catholics for the purpose of soliciting from parliament, the removal of every bar from their becoming the heads of the state.—Had we any interest among that body, we should advise them to consider well whether unlimited power would really be advantageous to them: because *power* is not *principle*: and what they gained in one they might lose in the other.—Because every other sect would require the same privileges, as the catholics enjoyed; and there would be no possibility of preventing their acquiring them: but this would raise up a number of rivals to catholicism, and these rivals would do more *injury*, as catholics must call it, *benefit*, as themselves would believe it, among the catholics than arises from what they now endure. The true churchmen of the established persuasion are tremblingly alive, lest the church should be overthrown; the admission of dissenters of all descriptions to political power, they think would effectually contribute to overthrow it, and supposing this event to take place, what is to prevent a severe collision between the catholics and a power infinitely more bitter against them than the present church establishment? Let them rest assured that popery is the object of hatred to thousands and millions in our country; and then let them consult, not the principle of abstract right, but the dictates of genuine prudence.

We touch thus lightly on a subject of great importance, because we doubt not that our hints will be understood by those whom they immediately concern: we shall explain them no further than to ask those who may affect inattention to them, what party is that which is taking measures to "remove the veil of popery from off the minds of the catholics"—is it the church, as by law established? and if not, who is it?—Are the catholics conscious, that, precisely in the same proportion as they succeed in their political adventure, this party will succeed in its religious undertaking?

In North Britain the people are minding their business. We hope that they will be benefited by the introduction of trial by jury, because we are such *Goths* as to think highly of that institution: and though we do not affect extraordinary intimacy with the law courts of Scotland, yet we think we have seen instances in which they were susceptible of improvement. And, to say no more, the policy is obvious, of assimilating as much as may be, every part of the same empire to a uniformity of constitution.—We have inserted in our OBSERVANDA INTERNA particulars of some proceedings in Scotland, which

concern the Established Church, as well as the distribution of Justice in that Country.

Casting our eye generally over the country, we observe no slackness in the labours of the husbandman: our agriculture is flourishing. Numerous Societies are either in full activity, or are starting up, on all sides, the chief object of which is the promotion of husbandry, in its various branches; and which will effect more by exciting a spirit of emulation in various *districts* where their influence is immediate, than acts of parliament, which are intended for the general government of the nation.

That class of manufactures which may properly be called *home* manufactures, receives a reasonable share of encouragement, and the workmen though not full of work, yet are employed: nevertheless some individuals are suffering under the consequences of their temerity. Manufactures dependent on export, are rather in a feverish state: the difficulty of determining for the best, is productive of great anxiety among those whose capitals are engaged in them; and such as have over-speculated themselves, will be well off if they do not in the end repent of their course.

Commerce, partakes of the state of manufactures. That fair and honourable portion of commerce which has good grounds of stability, in itself, and which can look to times long past, for its origin, will continue to maintain itself, if not to flourish, for times long to come: while that upstart description of commerce which has been forced at all hazards by some bold adventurers, partakes too much of the character of a lottery to be reckoned on, by the judicious; and may prove extensively injurious. In better times it might have met a better fate.

It gives us infinite pleasure to perceive that Bonaparte is caught in that commercial *trap* which was laid for him by the measures of our government. Our rulers] have directed that neutral vessels, bound to France should come within the provisions of our blockading system; and, if they had French *Certificates of Origin*, on board, should be brought into our ports. The Emperor and King has determined that any ship, which has been only *visited* by an English ship, should be expelled from his ports: and to ascertain this fact, *every individual* on board is to undergo *a separate examination*, at the port she enters: and if the fact be proved, the Captain and crew become prisoners of war, moreover, *one third of the value of the ship and cargo*, is to become the property of any individual on board, who will prove such an incident. Those merchants must be bold merchants, and that captain a bold captain, who, in the face of this edict will ship goods for France. What commander will subject his own life, and the property of those who have trusted him, to the oath of his whole crew, any one of which may get him laid in irons. We might ask, whether there be such a thing as a crew of several persons in which the captain has not an enemy, either open or concealed; either old, or newly made, if the voyage has been of any length? Bonaparte might as well have said in plain terms, "all vessels which enter my ports, shall be subject to confiscation." The question of neutral bottoms is by this edict settled *at a blow*.

Under these circumstances the great council of the nation is assembled for the purpose of deliberation. The Session was opened by commission, Jan. 21; the following speech was read by the Lord Chancellor.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We have received his Majesty's commands to assure you, that in calling you together at this important conjuncture of affairs, he entertains the most perfect conviction, that he shall find in you the same determination with which his Majesty himself is animated, to uphold the honour of his Crown, and the just rights and interests of his people.

"We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that no sooner had the result of the negociation of Tilsit, confirmed the influence and controul of France over the powers of the continent, than his Majesty was apprised of the intentions of the enemy to combine those powers in one general confederacy, to be directed either to the entire subjugation of this kingdom, or to the imposing upon his Majesty an insecure and ignominious peace.

"That for this purpose, it was determined to force into hostility against his Majesty's States which had hitherto been allowed by France to maintain or to purchase their neutrality; and to bring to bear against different points of his Majesty's dominions, the whole of the naval force of Europe, and specifically the fleets of Portugal and Denmark.

"To place those fleets of the power out of such a confederacy, became therefore the indispensable duty of his Majesty.

"In the execution of this duty, so far as related to the Danish fleet, his Majesty has commanded us to assure you, that it was with the deepest reluctance that his Majesty found himself compelled, after his earnest endeavours to open a negociation with the Danish government and

failed, to authorise his commanders to resort to the extremity of force, but that he has the greatest satisfaction in congratulating you upon the successful execution of this painful, but necessary service.

"We are further commanded to acquaint you, that the course which his Majesty had to pursue with respect to Portugal, was happily of a nature more congenial to his Majesty's feelings; the timely and unreserved communication by the Court of Lisbon of the demands and designs of France, while it confirmed to his Majesty the authenticity of the advices which he had received from other quarters, entitled that Court to his Majesty's confidence in the sincerity of the assurances by which that communication was accompanied.

"The fleet of Portugal was destined by France to be employed as an instrument of vengeance against Great Britain. That fleet has been secured from the grasp of France, and is now employed in conveying to its American dominions the hopes and fortunes of the Portuguese monarchy. His Majesty implores the protection of Divine Providence upon that enterprise, rejoicing in the preservation of a power so long the friend and ally of Great Britain; and in the prospect of its establishment in the new world with augmented strength and splendour.

"We have it in command from his Majesty to inform you, that the determination of the enemy to excite hostilities between his Majesty and his late allies, the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, has been but too successful; and that the Ministers from those powers have demanded and received their passports.

"This measure, on the part of Russia, has been attempted to be justified by a statement of wrongs and grievances, which have no real foundation. The Emperor of Russia had indeed proffered his mediation between his Majesty and France. His Majesty did not refuse that mediation; but he is confident you will feel the propriety of its not having been accepted until his Majesty should have been enabled to ascertain that Russia was in a condition to mediate impartially, and until the principles of the basis on which France was ready to negociate were made known to his Majesty.

"No pretence of justification has been alledged for the hostile conduct of the Emperor of Austria, or for that of his Prussian Majesty.

"His Majesty has not given the slightest ground of complaint, to either of those sovereigns, nor even at the moment when they have respectively withdrawn their ministers, have they assigned to his Majesty any distant cause for that proceeding.

"His Majesty has directed that copies of the correspondence between his Majesty's ambassador and the minister for foreign affairs of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, during the negociation at Tilsit, and the official note of the Russian minister at this court, containing the offer of his Imperial Majesty's mediation between his Majesty and France, together with the answer returned to that note by his Majesty's command; and also copies of the official notes, presented by the Austrian minister at this court, and of the answers which his Majesty commanded to be returned to them, should be laid before you.

"It is with concern that his Majesty commands us to inform you, that notwithstanding his earnest wishes to terminate the war in which he is engaged with the Ottoman Porte, his Majesty's endeavours, unhappily for the Turkish empire, have been defeated by the machinations of France, not less the enemy of the Porte than of Great Britain. But while the influence of France has been thus unfortunately successful in preventing the termination of existing hostilities, and in exciting new war against this country, his Majesty commands us to inform you, that the King of Sweden has resisted every attempt to induce him to abandon his alliance with Great Britain; and that his Majesty entertains no doubt that you will feel with him the sacredness of the duty which the firmness and fidelity of the King of Sweden impose upon his Majesty; and that you will concur in enabling his Majesty to discharge it in a manner worthy of this country. It remains for us, according to his Majesty's commands, to state to you, that the Treaty of Commerce and Amity between his Majesty and the United States of America which was concluded and signed by commissioners duly authorised for that purpose, on the 31st of December, 1806, has not taken effect, in consequence of the refusal of the President of the United States to ratify that instrument. For an unauthorised act of force committed against an American ship of war, his Majesty did not hesitate to offer immediate and spontaneous reparation. But an attempt has been made by the American government to connect with the question which has arisen out of this act, pretensions inconsistent with the maritime rights of Great Britain: such pretensions his Majesty is determined never to admit. His Majesty, nevertheless, hopes that the American government will be actuated by the same desire to preserve the relations of peace and friendship between the two countries which has ever influenced his Majesty's conduct, and that any difficulties in the discussion now pending may be effectually removed. His Majesty has commanded me to state to you, that in consequence of the decree by which France declared the whole of his Majesty's dominions to be in a state of blockade, and subjected to seizure and confiscation, the produce and manufactures of his kingdom, his Majesty resorted, in the first instance, to a measure of mitigated retaliation; and that this measure having proved ineffectual for its object, his Majesty has since found it necessary to adopt others of greater vigour, which, he commands us to state to you, will require the aid of Parliament to give them complete and effectual operation. His Majesty has directed copies of the orders which he has issued with the advice of his Privy Council upon this subject to be laid before you, and he commands us to recommend them to your early attention.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty has directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you, in the fullest confidence that your loyalty and public

spirit will induce you to make such provision for the public service as the urgency of affairs may require. His Majesty has great satisfaction in informing you, that, notwithstanding the difficulties which the enemy has endeavoured to impose upon the Commerce of his subjects, and upon their Intercourse with other Nations, the Resources of the Country have continued in the last year to be so abundant, as to have produced, both from the permanent and temporary revenue, a receipt considerably larger than that of the preceding year.

"The satisfaction which his Majesty feels assured you will derive, in common with his Majesty, from this proof of the solidity of these Resources, cannot but be greatly increased, if, as his Majesty confidently hopes, it shall be found possible to raise the necessary Supplies for the present year without any material addition to Public Burthens.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are especially commanded to say to you, in the name of his Majesty, that, if ever there was a just and National War, it is that which his Majesty is now compelled to prosecute.

"This War is in its principle purely Defensive. His Majesty looks but to the attainment of a secure and honourable Peace; but such a Peace can only be negociated upon a footing of perfect equality. The eyes of Europe and of the world are fixed upon the British Parliament. If, as his Majesty confidentially trusts, you display in this crisis of the fate of the country the characteristic spirit of the British Nation, and face unappalled the unnatural combination which has gathered around us, his Majesty bids us to assure you of his firm persuasion, that under the blessing of Divine Providence, the struggle will prove successful and glorious to Great Britain. We are lastly commanded to assure you, that in this awful and momentous contest, you may rely on the firmness of his Majesty, who has no cause but that of his people, and that his Majesty reciprocally relies on the wisdom, the constancy, and the affectionate support of his Parliament."

It may readily be supposed that the late transactions in Denmark formed a prominent article in the debates that ensued in both houses. Little, however, transpired beyond what is publickly known: but that little has its importance. Lord Grenville, is understood to have affirmed, that in the former coalition against Britain, Denmark was *active* in *urging* the Courts of Russia, and Sweden. It is not, then, credible that this Court would be backward in contributing to the success of a similar scheme, when circumstances were more favourable to it: and if, as is affirmed, Russia and Denmark threaten Sweden with war, unless the King will co-operate with them,—how stands the inference as to the conduct of Denmark, when Russia and France should have demanded from that power the exertion of her strength against this country? *Desirous* before, could she be *reluctant* now? safe *then*, from a French force, *now* surrounded by French armies: not *then* provoked by Nelson's affair at Copenhagen: *now* raging at the recollection of it, and far enough from forgiving it—How stands the inference as to her conduct?

No intelligence as to the treaty of Tilsit was derived from Ministers.

Circumstances stand very undecidedly with America: that country appears to be in difficulties, being bid to choose between the enmity of France and that of England. It has, very prudently, laid an embargo on all American vessels: whereby they are preserved from risque of capture by either party. It is understood, that this is intended as no favour to Britain: but the President, Mr. Jefferson, having signified his intention of resigning his office at the expiration of his term, this may be taken as implying a deficiency of real strength in the French interest. And this the rather, because Mr. J. was *very much a Frenchman*; and when at Paris, we knew both him, and his connections well, 'ere the Revolution broke out in its fury: and we have learned nothing since that might change our opinion.

We cannot presume to penetrate the meaning of the Representatives of the Island of Jamaica, in some of their late proceedings. We have watched their conduct with some anxiety, during the last four or five years; many parts of it appear to us fractious, and injudicious: they have appeared so to the King in Council; and his Majesty has refused to ratify sundry of their proposed regulations. We cannot so much as guess at any advantages to be derived by that island from irritating the mother country into an ill humour with it; and we are sure, that the resolutions, inserted in page 1077, were not passed with the intention of *soothing the old lady by the sweet innocent prattle of her progeny.*

About six years before the Revolution broke out in France, we happened to fall into conversation with the afterwards famous *Brissot de Warville*, (in the very room wherein we are now writing this article,) who was expressing his wonder at the commerce of England with the East Indies. Stung by envy, he anticipated the time when France should possess, not merely a *larger* share,

but the *whole of that valuable trade*, without a rival. He probably was not uninformed of the steps taken by the then King of France, for that purpose: for we well know that his Majesty had caused the Isthmus of Suez to be surveyed with the most scrupulous accuracy, in order to ascertain the relative levels of the water on each side of it, and to form such a communication across it, as might answer the purposes of commerce, by permitting the transit of vessels. This conduct of the French government, with the plans that it announced, was thought of so much consequence that, being discovered, we believe, the Marquis de Beaupoil St. Aulaire, came over with confidential intelligence of the fact, in the utmost secrecy, to the British ministry, to warn them of the to be expected consequences. It is not possible, therefore, to allow any further credit to Buonaparté for his excavation of the Trajan canal, and the still more antient Egyptian one, than that of following the plan which had been devised and arranged under Louis XVI.—His agent was M. de Bellecombe, governor of Pondicherry.

To return to our conversation with Brissot, we objected to him, "that France could never accomplish this object without possessing a navy superior to that of Britain."—His answer was,—"All the world knows very well that it may be carried into effect without a great navy: it is a continent, Sir; and I may call it OUR OWN CONTINENT; *it does not, it ought not to belong to you.* You are an insular power; and could have no sway over continental affairs, were they rightly managed by us; *which they one day will be:* for there is a spirit rising up among us, that will place these things differently *(d'un autre façon)*. Yes Sir, I repeat to you, that *you ought not to have the smallest influence on the continent. France will never rest quiet while you have:* she does not yet know the full extent of her own power, but that day is not distant; in the mean time, our late emancipation of America is a sufficient proof of the truth of my position: and believe me, a similar lesson will be taught you in the East Indies. Most likely, too, you and I shall live to see it; and though you have always boasted of your navy, yet at the beginning of the late war the French navy was far from being contemptible, and nearly equal to yours; notwithstanding our continental situation, while you are an island.—YOUR NAVY IS YOUR SOLE DEFENCE." Such were the sentiments avowed by Brissot: we know, too, that *they were the sentiments of Mirabeau*, also; though neither one nor the other had time to ripen those plans which they indulged themselves in contemplating, or which they knew were in existence, for the annihilation of British *power*, or as they phrased it, *tyranny*. Well aware, therefore, of the machinations of those who preceded him, we are the bolder in developing the intentions of Buonaparté. He is, himself, hardly a politician of the second rank; but, he follows the plans laid down by very able men, brought to maturity by the labours of more than a century, and gradually improved by statesman after statesman, till their difficulties have been obviated one after another, and at length they appear feasible to the desperate spirit of adventure that has risen with the "star of Buonaparté," and though it has led millions to the tomb, yet awaits other millions to follow their fate, in following his standard. Intelligence brought from the Continent by the mail of to-day, informs us, that, all the continental papers are full of plans and projects, for marching of armies through Persia to India. This is done to prepare the public mind for the attempt, by rendering it familiar to the thoughts and discourse of the people, and this familiarity will work on the disposition of a people of such lively imaginations as the French, and "what they think in their hearts they can effect, they will break their hearts but they will effect," as Shakspeare says on a very different subject. We do not, however, suppose, that *as yet*, any great body of French *troops* is in motion for Russia: but we believe that *French* OFFICERS will be found to give the most essential assistance. They are mostly men of ingenuity, venturesome, and needy: they are dangerous, because desperate. That Russia will become a principal in this undertaking we have from the best of Russian authority, that is obtainable in this country. It is no secret that such a plan was presented to Catharine, and graciously received: and Paul was absolutely committed in the execution of it, when those who dreaded his reveries and vagaries thought proper to remove him.

This is not the place in which, to examine as *geographers* the practicability of such an attempt. It is sufficient that we discharge our duty to the interests of our country, by "that warning voice," which we wish to raise, only when our personal knowledge of facts will justify our exertions. It will give us no pleasure to be true prophets of disastrous events: but if by prudent forecast, evil may be averted, we shall think ourselves highly honoured in having been the humblestof instruments in defeating the predictions—not of ourselves, but—of those who hated us with an implacable hatred, because we nev er for a moment admitted the possible existence of Gallic superiority.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.—JANUARY.

4—Lady of Rev. H. Hamond, of a daughter.
10—Lady of G. Caskell, Esq. of Cecil-str. Strand.
Lady of J. Sinclair, Esq. of Borsock, Caithness.

MARRIAGES.

1—At Dale, Pembrokeshire, S. Rigand, Esq. to Miss Davies, of Broom Hall, iu same county.
2—J. Campbell, Esq. of Poland-street, to Miss Essex, of Goodge-street.
4—At Weymouth, Capt. J. R. Franklin, to Miss Butler.
5—Geo. Shee, Esq. eldest son of Sir G. Shee, Bart. to Miss Young.
10—At Ramsgate, Lord Keith, to Miss Thrale.
12—Miles Stringer, Esq. to Miss Seward, of Blackwall.
In Rutland-square, Dublin, the Hon. H. G. Foster, to Miss C. Brabazon.
Wm. Slade, Esq. of the East Kent militia, to Miss S. Russell, of Maidstone.
W. Holmes, Esq. to Miss Gedge, of Waxlow House, near Southill.
J. G. Donne, Esq. to Miss E. Sames, of Langton, near Bristol.
A. R. Sunderland, M. D. to Miss Mith.
Captain J. S. Horton, R. N. to Mrs. Whorewood.
F. Adams, Esq. of Clifton, to Miss M. S. Mundy.
J. T. Gyles, Esq. of Lansdown Crescent, Bath, to Miss Morgan.
T. Crathorne, Esq. of Crathorne, Yorkshire, to Miss Coates,
At Litchfield, A. J. M. Bulstrode, Esq. to Miss C. Lister.
18—At St. George's, Hanover-square, M. Offley, Esq. to Miss M. Everitt.
At Lord Beauchamp's seat, Worcestershire, the Hon. G. M. Coventry, eldest son of Lord Deerhurst, to the Hon. Emma Susanna Lygon
Wm. Scott, Esq. of Wimpson, in Hampshire, to Ismene, the youngest daughter of W. Glendowyn, Esq. of Glendowyn.
W. Friend, Esq. to Miss Blackburne.
T. Combe, Esq. of the British Museum, to Miss Gray, daughter of E. W. Gray, M. D.
At Halifax, Nova Scotia, Captain Sir T. Masterman Hardy, Bart. R. N. to Miss Berkeley, daughter of Vice-Admiral the Hon. G. Berkeley.
A. W. Roberts, Esq. of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, to Miss Wilkinson.

DEATHS.

1—J. M. Le Cointe, chief of the South Sea Stock and Annuity Office.
2—In Upper Guildford-street, Mrs. Lodrington.
3—In Lower Brook-street, General Lelande.
4—T. Perkins, Esq. of Thornhaugh-street, Bedford-square.
5—At Park Green, Chislehurst, Kent, W. Kynmer, Esq.
At Ipswich Park, Hants, Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, Esq. M. P.
At the House, Flintshire, Sir P. Anstruther, Bart.
W. Dawson, Esq.
At Dartmouth, Mrs. Hunt.
At Bracknel, Berks, W. Moore, Esq.
6—At Edinburgh, Lord Alex. Gordon, youngest son to his Grace the Duke of Gordon.
At Wisbeach, Rev. Z. Stichall, A. M. late of St. John's, Cambridge.
8—At Southampton, Edward E. Colman, Esq. late lt. col. 88th regt.
9—At Milkpond Bridge, T. Corter, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Surrey.
In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, Mrs. Darby.
J. Beate, Esq. of Mile End.
10—In Alfred-street, Bath, P. Cosby, Esq. admiral of the red.
The Rev. D. Taylor.
11—At Bath, C. W. Cater, Esq.
W. Compton, Esq.
At Islington, G. Franklin, Esq.
At Kingston House, near Oxford, Lady Mackworth.
Hon. Miss S. A. Walpole, fifth daughter of Lord Walpole.
At Cockfield Hall, Sussex, Lady Blois.
At Liverpool, Mrs. Trimmers.
At Maidstone, T. Argles, Esq.
At Darby, J. Harrison, Esq.
In Portland Place, the Hon. Mrs. S. Worsley Mackenzie.
At Bath, Mrs. Neale.
In Dublin, Lady Flood.
In Edward-street, Portman-square, Miss H. Frankland.
At Bracknal, Berks, Mrs. Macklin, of Fleet-street.
At Brentford Butts, Mrs. Ewin.
In Bedford-street, Miss H. Caldwell.
At Chutert, near Dublin, the Hon. R. Gower, brother to the Earl of Arran.
17—At his house, at Hampstead, R. Slater, Esq.
The Right Hon. Horatio, Viscount Trafalgar, only son of Earl Nelson.
18—In New Ormond-street, Mrs. Michelsen.
At the Vicarage House, Ashwell, Miss E. A. Andrews.
At Bromley, Kent, Mrs. Booth.
20—In Gloucester Place, New Road, the infant daughter of J. Gosling, Esq.
In Great Cumberland-street, Mrs. A. Veagh.
At Indestone, in Pembrokeshire, G. Vaughan, Esq.
At East Acton, J Watken, Esq.
In Cleveland-court, Miss Middleton, daughter of the late col. Middleton.
At Gloucester, C. Watkins, Esq. of the Middle Temple.
Mr. Alderman Metcalf, of Woodstock.
Miss Beddock, eldest daughter of R. Beddock, Esq. of Plymouth.
Lieut. R. Brown.
In Soho-square, Mrs. Labutte.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

STAFF, &c. IN 1808.

JAN. 2.—*Staff*—C. Parkhurst, late an assistant commissary on the British establishment, and extra assistant commissaries M. Delaval, O'Meara, and N. Malassez, to be assistant commissaries of stores, provisions, and forage, to the forces in Ireland.

9.—*Hospital Staff*—Surg. C. Montagu, from h. p., to be surg. to the forces.

12.—64*th Reg. of Foot*—Lt. Gen. W. A. Villettes, royal reg. of Malta, to be colonel.

Royal Reg. of Malta—Maj. Gen. the Hon. E. Paget, 28th foot, to be colonel.

16.—*Staff*—Major W. Bowyer, of the 8th West India reg. to be dep. adj. gen. to the forces serving in the Windward and Leeward Islands, with the rank of lieut. col. *vice* Hinuber, who resigns.

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oxford.

Nov. 17. A convocation was holden, in which the appointment of Rev. J. Penrose, M. A. of Corpus Christi to be one of the select preachers, in the room of Rev. H. Kett, B. D. of Trinity col. who had resigned that office, was approved.

Same day, in a congregation, Rev. J. C. Churchill, M. A. Student in Divinity, of Corpus Christi, admitted B. D. Rev. T. Stephens, of Magdalen hall, and Rev. J. Basnett, of Pembroke col. Students in Law, admitted B. in Civ. Law, grand compounders.

Mr. T. Morris, of Oriel, Rev. C. T. Jennings, of Lincoln col., Rev. A. B. Hutchins, of Queen's, and Rev. W. Macdonald, of Balliol, B. A. admitted M. A.

Messrs. T. Baker and T. W. Lancaster, of Oriel, D. H. Saunders, of Jesus, and D. Price, of Worcester col. admitted B. A.

— 26. Rev. T. Stevens, B. C. L. of Magdalen, appointed D. C. L. grand compounder.

T. L. Strong, Esq. of Oriel, grand compounder; and Mr. W. Rover, of Trinity, admitted B. A.

Rev. G. Shepherd, M. A. Student in Divinity, of University col. admitted B. D. Messrs. G. D. Grimes and T. Duffield, of Merton col.; the Hon. G. C. Agar, Rev. H. C. Jones, and J. M. Turner, of Christ church; Rev. J. Jones, of Jesus; Rev. H. Mitton and C. Williams, of University, B. A. admitted M. A. Messrs. H. W. Carter, of Oriel; J. F. Grantham, of Exeter; and G. Hunt, of University, admitted B. A.

— 28. F. T. H. Foster, Esq. B A. of Christ church, admitted M. A. grand compounder; and Mr. H. Knightly, admitted B. A.

The appointment of the public preachers, to succeed those who will go out of office at Michaelmas next, was submitted to convocation, and had the approbation of the house, viz.

Rev. P. Pett, D. D. Principal of St. Mary Hall.

Rev. E. Nares, M. A. of Merton col.

Rev. J. Dean, M. A. Fellow of Brasenose.

Rev. W. N. Darnell, M. A. Fel. of Corpus Christi.

Rev. J. Mullens, M. A. of Exeter col.

Dec. 3. T. W. Heber, Esq. of Brasenose, elected Fel. of that society.

— 4. J. Church and W. Broderick, Esqrs. of University col., admitted B. A. grand compounders.

— 10. Rev. W. I. Baker, Student in Law, of New col., admitted B. in Civil Law; Rev. C. Crane, of Magdalen, Mr. F. A. Lawrence, of Queen's, Rev. H. Penny, of Oriel, Rev. T. Broadhurst, of Lincoln, and Rev. E. C. Forward, of Wadham, B. A. admitted M. A.

— 19. The following subjects are proposed for the chancellor's prizes, for the year ensuing, viz. For Latin verses, *Delphi*—for an English essay, *Hereditary Rank*.

The vice chancellor has received a donation of £20, to be given to the author of the best composition in English verse on the following subject, viz. *Mahomet*.

The first and last of the above subjects are intended for those gentlemen who have not exceeded 4 years from the time of their matriculation; and the other for such as have exceeded 4, but not completed 7 years.

— 17. Rev. J. Burges, M. A Student in Divinity of St. John's, admitted B. D. Mr. W. R. Oldnall, of Christ church; Rev. H. B. Hibbert, of Queen's; and Rev. J. Benson, of St. Edmund hall, B. A. admitted M. A.

— 23. At a meeting of the Dean and Chapter, in the Chapter House of Christ Church, the following gentlemen were elected students of that house: Hon. F. N. Douglass, eldest son of Lord Glenbervie; W. V. Vernon, Esq. 3d son of the Archbishop of York; E. Cleaver, Esq. son of the Bishop of Ferns; W. Wickham, R. Gordon, J. Mackie, T. Salter, C. Monro, and H. Cotton, Esqrs.

— 27. In full convocation, Rev. J. Parsons, D. D. and Master of Balliol col., having been nominated by the Duke of Portland, chancellor of the university, was invested with the office of vice-chandellor for the remainder of the present year, in the room of the late Rev. H. Richards, D. D. rector of Exeter col. deceased. At the same time Rev. W. Tournay, D. D. and Warden of Wadham col., was nominated by the vice-chancellor to be one of the pro-vice-chancellors for the remainder of the present year.

Jan. 7. Rev. J. Cole, D. D. Fel. of Exeter col. unanimously elected rector of that society.

Cambridge.

The subject of the Norrisian Prize Essay for the present year is *Public Worship*.

Nov. 22. Lord Lowther and the Hon. C. F. P. Townshend, of Trinity col., admitted Hon. M. A.—Same day Rev. A. Hamilton, of Pembroke hall, admitted M. A., and E. Percival, Esq. of Peterhouse, B. in Physic.

Mr. G. Broadrick, B. A. of Jesus col. is chosen Fel. of that society.

— 28. Mr. G. P. Richards, of King's, admitted Fel. of that society.

Dec. 4. Mr. J. B. Camplin, of King's col. admitted Fel. of that society.

— 11. E. Knight, Esq. of Emanuel, admitted

B. P.; and J. Gordon, Esq. of St. John's, and Mr. J. Sell, of Magdalen col., admitted B. A.

Mr. S. Canning, scholar on the foundation at King's col., admitted Fel.-com. of that society; and Mr. R. Ekins, and Mr. W. J. Yonge, admitted Fellows.

Dec. 15. Mr. Norgate, jun. of Caius, elected Medical Student on the foundation of C. Tancred, Esq.

— 16. G. L. Thompson, Esq. of Trinity, admitted B. A.

Jan. 13. Rev. W. Okes, of Caius col. elected a Senior Fel. of that society.

The Hulsean prize is this year adjudged to Mr. John Norman Pearson, scholar of Trinity college, for his *Critical Essay on the ninth book of Bishop Warburton's Divine Legation of Moses.*

Rev. C. F. Millard is appointed minor canon of Norwich cathedral, in the room of Rev. J. Walker, dec.

The Bishop of Exeter has collated Rev. T. Johnes, M. A. to the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, void by resignation of Dr. J. P. Fisher, now subdean of Exeter.

Rev. C. Bethell, M. A. Fel. of King's college, Camb., is presented to the rectory of Kirkby Wiske, Yorkshire, vacated by death of Rev. M. Raine.

The Hon. and Rev. T. De Grey, rector of Fawley, is presented to the archdeaconry of the diocese of Winchester, together with the rectory of Calbourne, in the Isle of Wight, worth £800 per annum, in room of Rev. Archdeacon Woodford, deceased.

Rev. C. F. Millard has been instituted to the vicarage of Henley, Norfolk, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

Rev. O. T. Lindley has been instituted to the vicarage of Stoke Holy Cross, Norfolk; and Rev. C. J. Smith licensed to the curacy of St. John of Timberhill, in Norwich, on the nomination of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

Dr. Zouch having declined the Bishopric of Carlisle, the Rev. Dr. Goodenough, Dean of Rochester, is appointed to that see.

Rev. F. Dixon, of Staveley, Derbyshire, has nominated the Rev. M. Tunstall to the benefices and perpetual curacies of Belper and Turnditch, being in his sole right of nomination as vicar of the vicarage and parish church of Duffield, Derbyshire.

Dec. 13. At an ordination holden at Buckden, by the Bishop of Lincoln, the following gentlemen were ordained:—*Deacons*, D. Gregory, B. A. Brazen Nose, Oxford; W. Gee, B. A. St. John's, Camb.; G. Bryan, M. A. St. Peter's, Camb; H. Pepys, M. A. St. John's, Camb.;—*Priests*, H. Parmer, M. A. St. John's, Oxford; E. Fane, B. A. St. John's, Camb.; T. Tatham, B. A. St. John's, Camb.; W. Cappe, B. A. Lincoln, Oxf.; J. Bransby, B. A. St. John's, Camb.; W. Okes, M. A. Caius, Camb.

A Foreman is appointed Honorary Bedell to the Commissary of Cambridge, at the next Regia Comitia. The last Royal Comitia were, we understand, in 1723, though in 1786 they were expected to be renewed.

The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, have presented Rev. T. A. Mutlow, one of the Minor Canons, to the rectory of St. Martin, with the vicarage of St. Paul's, vacant by decease of Rev. T. Freeman.

The Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint Rev. J. C. Morphew, M. A. of King's coll., rector of Walpole St. Peter, and of Cley next the Sea, both in Norfolk, to be one of his chaplains in ordinary.

Anth. Foreman is appointed apparitor extraordinary to the Commissary of St. Paul's, with the reversion of the place of apparitor in ordinary on the eventual promotion of J. Peachey, the present apparitor in ordinary.

Rev. W. Pugh, M. A. Fel. of Trinity col., Camb., has been presented, by the Master and Fellows to the vicarage of Darfield, Yorkshire, vacated by death of Rev. J. Lonsdale.

Rev. Dr. Roberts, vicar of Much Marcle, Hereford, and chaplain to the Prince of Wales, has been empowered, by a dispensation, to accept and hold the valuable rectory of Dore, in the same county, to which he has been presented by the Duke of Norfolk.

Dec. 24. Rev. I. Bacon, M. A. Fel. Queen's col., was presented by that society to the rectory of Bletchingdon, vacant by death of Rev. J. Coward, B. D.

Rev. D. Matthias, M. A. and a Senior Fel. of Brasenose col., Oxford, has been presented by that society to the rectory of St. Mary, Whitechapel.

Rev. Mr. North, of Winchester, is collated to the mastership of St. Cross, vacated by death of Rev. Dr. Lockman.

Rev. C. Neve, B. D. is instituted to the vicarage of White Lady Aston, Worcestershire, void by cession of Rev. H. G. Vernon.

Rev. C. Phillot, curate of St. Michael's, Bath, is instituted to the rectory of Kingston, Derverell, Wilts, on presentation of Marquis of Bath.

MEDICAL REPORT OF THE ENDEAVOUR SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—In my report for this month, I have to enumerate *consumption*, *bowel complaints*, *asthma*, *fevers*, (both inflammatory and typhus) *inflammations*, *ague*, *scrophula*, *eruptions*, *rheumatism*, *cough*, diseases arising from excess of *wind*, affections of the *eyes*, *swellings* of the lower extremities, *female complaints*, diseases of the *rectum*, (or lower part of the intestinal canal) with loss of *blood*, affections of the *head*, late *dentition*, *gall stones*, *gout*, *hysterics*,—to which may be added a case of *accidental* amputation of the first joint of three fingers, by means of a cotton mill.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

New Kent Road, C. Pears.
January, 1808.

Bankrupts and Certificates between Nov. 14, and Dec. 20, 1807, with the Attorneys, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Partington, J. jun. Manchester. dyer.
Oldmeadow, J. King's Lynn, Norfolk, upholsterer.

BANKRUPTS.

Armitage, J. Leeds, Yorkshire, cloth merchant. *Att.* Coupland, Leeds.
Allen, G. Fenchurch street, upholsterer. *Att.* Kearsey, Bishopsgate street.
Annandale, J. and E. Jacklyn, Bowgate hill, rag merchants. *Att.* Scott, Furnival's Inn.
Albany, J. Ware, Hertfordshire, barge master. *Att.* Bovill, New Bridge street.
Arblaster, J. Stafford, flour dealer. *Att.* Smith, Wolverhampton.
Ainsworth, T. Blackburn, Lancashire, J. Watson, jun. and J. Watson, Preston, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers. *Att.* Startisant, Preston.
Appleton, J. Castleton, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer. *Att.* Houghton, Prescot.
Abbott, I. Liverpool, slopseller. *Att.* Upton and Co. Leeds.
Bridge, J. S. London, merchant, (renewed commission).
Beanfield, J. Covent Garden, fruiterer. *Att.* Rogers, Frith street, Soho.
Bentley, L. High street, Lambeth, cheesemonger. *Att.* Latkow, Wardrobe place, Doctors' Commons.
Battersheil, J. Portsmouth, ship chandler. *Att.* Messum, Portsea.
Barnett, J. Finchley Lodge, near Finchley, cow keeper. *Att.* Hodgson and Co. Charles street. St. James's sq.
Bain, A. Castle court, Birchin lane, merchant. *Att.* Pearce and Son, Swithin's lane.
Barre, R. Birmingham, factor. *Att.* Burrish, Temple row, Birmingham.
Brade, E. Fashion street, Spitalfields, victualler. *Att.* Wilham's, Cook's court, Lincoln's inn.
Bowers, N. W. and W. Bowers, Cannon street, comb makers. *Att.* Kirkman, Cloak lane.
Birchall, W. Stoke, Coventry, victualler. *Att.* Thornley, Hinckley.
Bradshaw, J. Hungerford, Wilts, mealman. *Att.* Stokes, Chepstow, Monmouthshire.
Bull, S. Brewer street, Golden square, tallow chandler. *Att.* Mills, Vine street, Piccadilly.
Croston, W. Liverpool, ship chandler. *Att.* Crump & Co. Liverpool.
Crossley, J. Halifax, Yorkshire, merchant. *Att.* Swain and Co. Old Jewry.
Cross, C. and J. Cross, Liverpool, curriers. *Att.* Stanistreet and Co. Liverpool.
Cross, J. Liverpool, milliner. *Att.* Stanistreet and Co. Liverpool.
Clarke, J. Bacchus walk, Hoxton, hat manufacturer. *Att.* Cruickshank, Great St. Helen's.
Chilcot, T. Birmingham, iron founder. *Att.* Lowe, Birmingham.
Callender, W. R. Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant. *Att.* Bainbridge, Newcastle.
Chester, W. Chesterfield, Derbyshire, mercer. *Att.* Bower, Chesterfield.
Copping, J. Chevington, Suffolk, yarn maker. *Att.* Borton, Bury St. Edmund's.
Deacon, J. E. Manchester, linen draper. *Att.* Morgan, Manchester.
Dolby, R. Colchester, bricklayer. *Att.* Smithies, Colchester.
Dowell, T. jun. Rodney court, Chapel street, Holywell mount, hawker. *Att.* Field, Friday street.
Denison, J., W. A. Phelps, and G. Williams, Friday street, Cheapside, warehousemen. *Att.* Eaton and Co. Birchin lane.
Dicks, W. Frome Selwood, Somerset, clothier. *Att.* Williams, Trowbridge, Wilts.
Disney, W. Newcastle upon Tyne, spirit and porter merchant. *Att.* Scott, Newcastle.
Dodson, G. Halifax, Yorkshire, horse dealer. *Att.* Wigglesworth and Co. Halifax.
Davis, W. Cane place, Kentish Town, carpenter. *Att.* Searle, Child's place, Temple bar.
Edleston, D. Liverpool, flour dealer. *Att.* Greaves, Liverpool.
Eades, R. and G. Knowles, Birmingham, silver platers. *Att.* Webb and Co. Birmingham.
Eardley, T. Exeter, dealer in glass. *Att.* Turner, Exeter.
Farrington, J. Wickerton, Cheshire, cheese factor. *Att.* Garner, Chester.
Frebout, L. jun. Fort street, silk manufacturer. *Att.* Edmonds, Crane court, Fleet street.
Forshaw, J. Preston, Lancashire, linen draper. *Att.* Blanchard and Co. Preston.
Faulding, E. Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, linen draper. *Att.* Tottie, Leeds.
Gray, T. Colchester, baker. *Att.* Sparling, Colchester.
Goulton, W. Selby, Yorkshire, linen draper. *Att.* Atkinson and Co. Leeds.
Gresham, J. Gate's Wharf, Lambeth, timber merchant. *Att.* Tilbury and Co. Bedford row.
Gratrix, J. Hulme, Lancashire, dyer. *Att.* Milne and Co. Manchester.
Griffith, J. Y. Northampton terrace, City road, stock broker. *Att.* Clarke, Sadlers' hall, Cheapside.
Hudson, J. Watling street, warehouseman. *Att.* Hurd, King's Bench, Walks, Temple.
Hunter, J. Great Newport street, haberdasher. *Att.* Parnell, Church street, Spitalfields.
Hawkins, W. Birmingham, button maker. *Att.* Bird, Birmingham.
Hicks, M. Salisbury place, Surrey, baker. *Att.* Farnther & Son, London street, Fenchurch street.
Hooton, S. and S. Rich, Woodstock street, near Bond st., taylors. *Att.* Peacock, Panton square.
Higginbottom, L. Manchester, milliner. *Att.* Duckworth & Co. Manchester.
Holmes, H. Leeds, stationer. *Att.* Speight, Leeds.
Hardwick, T. Manchester, merchant. *Att.* Duckworth and Co. Manchester.
Harrison, S. Manchester, hatter. *Att.* Chesshyre and Co. Manchester.
Hingeston, C. and R., Walbrook, men's mercers. *Att.* Wadeson and Co. Austin friars.
Horn, N. Martin's Lane, merchant. *Att.* Towse, Fishmonger's hall, Upper Thames street.
Ireland, W. sen. Ashburton, Devonshire, cordwainer. *Att.* Hall and Co. Bristol.
Ireland, E. jun. Kendal, Westmoreland, hat manufacturer. *Att.* Richardson and Co. Kendal.
Johnson, J. Congleton, Chester, money scrivener. *Att.* Foster, Rugeley, Stafford.
Jones, W. Liverpool, stationer. *Att.* Bardswell and Co. Liverpool.
Kennerley, W. Hulm's Chapel, Cheshire, mercer. *Att.* Cooke, Macclesfield.
Keer, D. Framlingham, Suffolk, surgeon. *Att.* Clubbe, Framlingham.
Kay, J., J. Watson sen., P. Catterall, and D. Ainsworth, Preston, Lancashire, machine makers. *Att.* Winstanley, Preston.
Knowles, G. Birmingham, druggist. *Att.* Bird, Birmingham.
Kirkpatrick, T. Oxford road, silk mercer. *Att.* Clarke, Sadlers' Hall, Cheapside.
Kay, S. Burnley, Lancaster, timber merchant. *Att.* Woodcock, Bury.
Lucas, W. Cheapside, warehouseman. *Att.* Kibblewhite & Co. Gray's inn place.
Lees, T. Hebden Bridge, Halifax, cotton spinner. *Att.* Wiglesworth and Co. Halifax.
Leykauff, W. Lisle street, Leicester square, engraver. *Att.* Jennings and Co. Great Shire lane.
Luckman, J. Salford, Lancashire, manufacturer. *Att.* Higson, Manchester.
Lowe, J. E. Manchester, warehouseman. *Att.* Walters and Co. Stockport, Cheshire.
Lodge, O. Keresforth hill, Barnsley, Yorkshire, dealer. *Att.* Keir, Barnsley.
Martin, H. Birmingham, horn button maker. *Att.* Simcox, Birmingham.
Mackenzie, J. Old Bailey, bookseller. *Att.* Godmond, New Bridge street.
Mottlock, W. Birdcage Walk, St. James's Park, carpenter. *Att.* Warrand, Castle court, Budge row.
Mabbott, W. sen. Nottingham, hosier. *Att.* Percy, Nottingham.
Muffait, T. and J. Brown, Goswell street, blue manufacturers. *Att.* Edwards, Castle street, Holborn.
Morris, C. Buslinthorp, Yorkshire, manufacturer. *Att.* Granger, Market place, Leeds.
Mackilwain, R. Crescent place, Bridge street, wholesale ironmonger. *Att.* Chippindale, King's Bench Walks, Temple.
Muir, M. Doncaster, linen draper. *Att.* Chesshyre and Co. Manchester.
Morgan, T. Stourbridge, Worcestershire, druggist. *Att.* Robins, Stourbridge.
Moates, W. Maid Lane, Southwark, coal merchant. *Att.* Flexney, Chancery lane.
Munn, J. Market street, Hertfordshire, straw hat manufacturer. *Att.* Adams, Old Jewry.
Newman, T. Tooting, Surrey, dealer in hemp. *Att.* Stratton, Shoreditch.
Oldfield, J. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Davies, Liverpool.
Oswald, T. Berwick upon Tweed, bread baker. *Att.* Dickson, Berwick.

Owen, D. Dalbemnoun, Carnarvonshire, merchant. *Att.* Griffith, Liverpool.
Parkin, T. Witham, Holderness, Yorkshire, wood-monger. *Att.* Gailand, Kingston upon Hull.
Powell, J. Wapping street, Wapping, box maker. *Att.* Wegener and Co. Red Lion street, Wapping.
Partridge, R. Clement's inn, merchant. *Att.* Loggen and Co. Basinghall street.
Pinney, F. Princes street, Leicester square, carpenter. *Att.* Davies, Lothbury.
Penn, I. Leather lane, oilman. *Att.* Gunning, Clement's inn.
Phillips, J. Bicester, Oxfordshire, linen draper. *Att.* Smith and Co. Chapter house, St. Paul's Church yard.
Reay, J. J. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Rowlinson, Liverpool.
Ryley, E. Ely, Cambridgeshire, linen draper. *Att.* Girdlestone, Wisbech St. Peter's.
Robertson, J. Lydd, Kent, linen draper. *Att.* Warrand, Castle court, Budge row.
Richardson, W. Pendergrast, Pembrokeshire, shopkeeper. *Att.* Stephens, Bristol.
Rushforth, J. Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, innkeeper. *Att.* Bower, Clifford's inn.
Ross, D. A. Gracechurch street, hosier. *Att.* Forbes, Ely place, Holborn.
Rowell, R. South Blyth, Northumberland, ship owner. *Att.* Bambridge, Newcastle.
Sankey, D. Thannington, Kent, brickmaker. *Att.* Elwyn, Canterbury.
Simpson. W., Strand, taylor. *Att.* West, Clement's inn.
Swann, W. Stockport, Cheshire, brazier. *Att.* Harrop, Stockport.
Sharp, B. C. and I. Pitt, Birmingham, factors. *Att.* Burrish, Birmingham.
Sisson, W. Whitehaven, Cumberland, wine merchant. *Att.* Benson and Co. Cockermouth.
Smith, T. Kingston upon Hull, victualler. *Att.* Haire, Hull.
Salt, W. Stockport, Chester, joiner. *Att.* Baddeley, Stockport.
Sinclair, R. Mincing lane, wine merchant. *Att.* Swain and Co. Old Jewry.
Sanders, J. Hinckley, Leicestershire, dealer in corn. *Att.* Smith, Birmingham.
Smith, J. and S. Worthington, Hurst, Lancashire, muslin manufacturers. *Att.* Gibbon, Ashton under line.
Shawcross, W. Manchester, merchant. *Att.* Robinson, Manchester.
Stubbs, J. Liverpool, woollen draper. *Att.* Lace and Co. Liverpool.
Scaife, R. Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant. *Att.* Bainbridge, Newcastle.
Slaymaker, R. Fort street, Spitalfields, tallow chandler. *Att.* Sudlow, Monument yard.
Taylor, T. B. Coventry street, Haymarket, ladies' shoemaker. *Att.* Allen, Carlisle street, Soho.
Thursfield, R. Liverpool, dealer in earthenware. *Att.* Davies, Liverpool.
Tennant, M. B. Great Alie street, Goodman's fields, sugar refiner. *Att.* Twynam and Co. King's Bench walk, Temple.
Thompson, J. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Gill and Co. Liverpool.
Tennant, J. Oxford street, wine and brandy merchant. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Copthall court, Throgmorton street.
Tod, K. Broad street, insurance broker. *Att.* Street and Co. Philpot lane.
Tindle, T. Whitby, Northumberland, farmer. *Att.* Barker, North Shields.
Ullock, M. and M. Ullock, Chatham, linen drapers. *Att.* Eaton and Co. Birchin lane.
Von Essen, C. B. Gray's Inn Coffee House, Holborn, merchant. *Att.* Gregson and Co. Augel court, Throgmorton street.
Varley, J. Manchester, drysalter. *Att.* Duckworth and Co. Manchester.
Wigglesworth, J. North Bierley, Bradford, Yorkshire, cotton manufacturer. *Att.* Brogden, Bradford.
White, J. Craven buildings, City road, merchant. *Att.* Loxley, Cheapside.
Williams, H. Chepstow, Monmouth, merchant. *Att.* Evans, Chepstow.
Wake, G. Morpeth, Northumberland, brewer. *Att.* Bovill, New Bridge street.
Wall, W. Oxford street, hosier. *Att.* Smith and Co. Chapter house, St. Paul's Church yard.
White, W. Apperley Bridge, Yorkshire, merchant. *Att.* Scott, Leeds.
Watts, G. sen. Chichester, hatter. *Att.* Dally, Chichester.
Winter, R. White Lion street, Islington, factor. *Att.* Tarn, Gloucester street, Queen square.
Walker, S. Leeds, Yorkshire, maltster. *Att.* Upton & Co. Leeds.
Wilson, J. and W. Wilson, Dean's court, St. Martin's le Grand, warehousemen. *Att.* Bond and Co. Mark lane.
Warner, E. jun. Little New street, Shoe lane, lamp manufacturer. *Att.* Devey, Middle New street, Gough square.
Wayte, J. Widegate street, Bishopsgate, printer. *Att.* Wiltshire and Co. Throgmorton street.
Wright R. and J. Angell, Wardour street, taylors. *Att.* Pike, Air street, Piccadilly.
Wilks, R. Cheapside, hatter. *Att.* North, Gray's inn sq.
Waugh, C. Blackburn, Lancashire, linen draper. *Att.* Dewhurst, Blackburn.
Wild, J. and T. Brownsword, Stockport, Cheshire, cotton manufacturers. *Att.* Gibbon, Ashton under Line.

CERTIFICATES.

Dec. 9.—P. Mitchel, Butt lane, Deptford, pork butcher.—J. Hogg, St. Leonard, Devon, merchant.

Dec. 12.—R. Meadley, Kingston upon Hull, patten maker.—J. Bridge and H. Keale, Liverpool, merchants.——J. Whitehead, Church street, Surrey, hat manufacturer.—S. Cox, Burton, Dorsetshire, cheese factor.—J. Fowkes, Bush lane, wine merchant.

Dec. 15.—L. Bryars, Liverpool, cooper.—J. Vose, Preston, cotton manufacturer.—C. Osborn, Arnold, Nottinghamshire, builder.—G. Ragg, Nottingham, hosier.—W. Watson, jun. Basford, Nottinghamshire, joiner.——G. F. Graffe, Tooley street, Southwark, furrier.

Dec. 19.—S. Lawton, Grappenhall, Cheshire, butcher.—A. Thomas, Duke street, Westminster, merchant.—M. Bennet, St. Thomas the Apostle, Devon, serge maker.

Dec. 22.—J. Dean, Watling street, wholesale linen draper.

Dec. 26.—J. Potter, High Holborn, baker.——G. Hawker, Stroud, Gloucester, clothier.—G. Perry, Liverpool, marble merchant.—J. Andrew, Manchester, and T. Mason, Saint Swithin's lane, cotton merchants.—J. West, Richmond, Surrey, breeches maker.—T. Chapman, Sheffield, butcher.—J. Wilson, White Horse street, Ratcliff, dyer.

Dec. 29.——R. Collier, New Bond street, merchant.——S. Braddock, Macclesfield, Cheshire, innkeeper.—J. Goodhew, Leeds, Kent, butcher.——L. Tabraham, Back lane, wheelwright.——H. Haslam, Bolton, Lancashire, muslin manufacturer.—T. Howland, Thame, Oxon, carrier.

Jan. 2.—T. Lightfoot, Lawton, Lancashire, manufacturer.—W. Woods, Liverpool, stone mason.—R. Gore, Liverpool, linen draper.——E. A. Davidson, Newcastle upon-Tyne, grocer.—I. Moncelin and D. Amick, Cheapside, perfumers.

Jan. 5.—T. Howell, Billingate, merchant.—J. Cross, Tisbury, Wilts, carpenter.——F. Oliver, Tottenham, shopkeeper.—J. Perkins and G. Bethell, Oxford street, woollen-drapers.—J. Higson and T. Tasker, Liverpool, linen drapers.—R. Roe and C. Moore, Bristol, merchants.

Jan. 9.—J. W. Dixon, Crescent, Minories, merchant.—G. Cousens, Gray's inn lane, merchant.——W. Thompson, Manchester, grocer.——W. and M. Close, Leeds, Yorkshire, dyers.—H. G. Beetson, Gray's inn square, money scrivener.——C. F. Mullersten, Osborn place, Whitechapel, leather manufacturer.—D. Giles, Birmingham, currier.—B. Phillips and W. Bacon, Ewer street, Southwark, drug grinders.——W. P. Joggett, Cullum street, Fenchurch street, merchant.—M. Forster, Bell's close, Northumberland, blue manufacturer.—P. Drury, Evesham, Worcestershire, brazier.—J. Soper and W. Soper, jun. Buckfastleigh, Devon, yarn manufacturers.—J. Hannam, Sloane street, music seller.

LONDON IMPORTS, FROM NOVEMBER 20 TO JANUARY 22.

Hides, Hambro'	No. 75	Skins, Calf	doz. 2,099
B. Ayres	— — 32,361	Goat	— — — 4,304
Horse	— — — —	Mogadore do.	— —
West India	— — 4,968	Lisb. Lamb	No. 180,397
Hemp, Peterab.	bales 3,349	Kid	— — — 106,036
Riga	— — — — 2,049	Seal	— — — 1,873
Flax, Peterab.	— — —	Corn, Wheat	lasts 254
Others	— — —	Barley	— — — —
Iron, Peterab.	bars 35,170	Beans	— — — — 89
Swedish	— — 39,443	Oats	— — — — 665
Rags, Hambro'	— —	Peas	— — tierces 132
Italian	— — bags 1,754	Wine, Port	— pipes 3,304
Wool, Spanish	— 1,496	Others	— — — 3,813
German	— — — 297	Wood, Dant. Fir ps.	7,438
S. America	— — — 7	Norway do.	— 1,838
Others	— — — — 86	Dant. Deals	— c. 6,822
Cotton, W. India	bales 917	Norway do.	— 63,504
Surinam, &c.	— 1,048	Sugar bags	1,502 hhd. 4,091
Brazil	— — — 1,234	Coffee	— — — cks. 860
Demerara	— — — 94	Brandy	— — pipes 5,083
Georgia	— — — 107	Gin	— — — — —
United States	— 422	Rum	— — — — 250
Smyrna	— — —	Tallow	cks. and bales 1,426
Barbadoes	— — —	Flour	— — — — 113

EXTRAORDINARY IRRUPTION OF BEARS.

Montgomery County (N. America) has last Autumn, been uncommonly infested with bears.—About 250 have been killed within the circuit of eight or ten miles. The cause of this irruption, as it may be termed, is supposed to be the scarcity in the back parts of the state, of chesnuts and beech nuts, which compels the bears and squirrels to resort to the more southern and productive tracts. Instances have been known of a whole corn-field being stripped by these *marauders* in the course of a night. A singular instance of strength in a bear, occurred lately in the neighbourhood—A young one, nearly full grown, was taken in a steel trap of 21lbs. weight, to which was annexed an iron chain of 23lbs.—his hind leg was broken, notwithstanding which, he dragged both trap and chain above two hundred yards, to a large hemlock tree, up which he climed, until the chain became entangled in the branches, and checked his progress. In the morning he was traced to his retreat and shot, and it was found necessary to cut the tree down to get possession of the body.—A panther of considerable size has likewise been seen, by several country people, lately prowling in the vicinity of the town. A farmer, when in the middle of a field, was alarmed by the approach of this unwelcome visitor; his only refuge was the stump of a tree, on which he mounted, and with a rope halter that he had in his hand, kept up a constant noise, by beating the same against the trunk; whether deterred by this or not, the panther soon retired.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, &c.

[Principally from the Repertory of Arts.]

John Dickinson, of the parish of St. Martin Ludgate, in the city of London, Stationer; for making common cartridge paper, manufactured on an improved principle. Dated Nov. 12, 1807.

Joseph Jewell, of Stratford, in the county of Essex, Chemist; for a method of preparing or reducing to an impalpable powder, for medicinal use, the substance commonly called or known by the name of Colomel, whereby the process usually employed of levigating the same is rendered unnecessary. Dated Nov. 17, 1807.

William Lester, of Paddington Green, in the parish of Paddington, in the county of Middlesex, Engineer, for various farther improvements on an engine or machine for separating corn, seeds, and pulse from the straw and chaff, and for which said engine or machine the said William Lester obtained his Majesty's letters patent, dated January 16, 1805. Dated Nov. 21, 1807.

Samuel Roberts, of Sheffield, in the county of York, Silver Plater; for a toast-tray, capable of being contracted or expended at pleasure. Dated Nov. 28, 1807.

Thomas Cobb the younger, of Calthrop-house, near Banbury, in the county of Oxford, Paper-maker; for certain improvements in the art of making paper in separate sheets. Dated December 4, 1807.

Joseph Manton, of Davies-street, Berkeley-square, London, Gun-maker; for certain improvements in time-keepers. Dated December 5, 1807.

John Williams, of Cornhill, in the city of London, Stationer; for a new mode of covering and inclosing all kinds of carriages. Dated December 9, 1807.

Mark Laybourn, of Great Driffield, in the county of York, Mechanic, and Richard Milbourn, of the same place, Gentleman; for an improved roving machine for preparing flax, tow, and wool, for spinning. Dated December 9, 1807.

Charles Grant, Viscount de Vaux, of Elizabeth-street, Hans-square, in the parish of St. Luke Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex; for a machine which will shew the latitude and longitude at sea, serving also for weighing any object, for measuring space, or the course of a ship and time; shewing and keeping account upon dials and upon cosmographical columns, which are part of such machine; and also shewing the leeway of a ship; part of which machine may also be applied to other useful purposes. Dated December 9, 1807.

James Breck, of Newcastle-under-Lyme, in the county of Stafford, Ironmonger; for a new method of manufacturing iron straps or girdles into various articles as a substitute for those now composed of hemp. Dated December 16, 1807.

George Remington, of Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, in the county of Middlesex, Cabinet-maker; for certain improvements on tables and couches. Dated Dec. 16, 1807.

John Williams, of Cornhill, in the city of Lond on, Stationer; for a method of preserving the equilibrium, and preventing all kinds of carriages and vehicles overturning. Dated December 19, 1807.

William Juniper, of the parish of St. Saviour Southwark, in the county of Surrey, Engine-maker; for certain improved rolls for punching of tier, and drawing hoops for the stocks of wheels, and a segment for sweeping and setting the same. Dated Dec. 19, 1807.

Samuel Salter, of Watford, in the county of Herts, Malster; for an apparatus for the purpose of drying malt, hops or any kind of grain. Dated December 19, 1807.

John Leigh Bradbury, of Navan, in the county of Meath, in that part of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland called Ireland; for a method of spinning cotton, flax, and wool. Dated December 24, 1780.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, 20th January, 1808.

Since our last report on the *State of Trade*, a fleet of Indiamen has safely arrived, viz. the Cirencester, Albion, Marquis of Ely, Royal Charlotte, Glatton, Perseverance, Neptune, Arniston, Thames, and Fort William, from *China*; Carmarthen and Travers from *Bombay*. Their cargoes on account of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies consist as follows, viz. 167,020 chests tea, 209,920 pieces nankeens, 3,447 bags sugar, 994 saltpetre, 35,645 lbs. raw silk; besides several other parcels of goods, the particulars of which are not yet known. The cargo of the Earl Spencer is not included in the above; the invoice and bill of lading not having yet been received.—The East India Company's approaching sales are as follow, Tea sale, on Monday, the 7th March next, prompt 3d June following; bohea tea, 500,000 lbs; congou, campoi, souchong, and pekoe, 4,600,000; singlo, and twankay, 900,000; hyson skin, 100, 000; hyson, 300,000; together 6,400,000 lbs.—Spice sale, on Friday, the 1st April next, prompt 1st July following, company's cinnamon, 170,000 lbs; prize cloves, 15,000; nutmegs, 45,000: mace, 9,000.—No more of the prize spices, captured in the ships Pallas, Victorina, and Batavia, will be sold until September sale 1808. Company's Surat prohibited piece goods, on Wednesday the 17th February next, prompt 17th June following, viz. brawls, 640 pieces; guinea stuffs, 6,000; bejutepauts blue 5, 035; ditto red, 2,176; byrampauts blue, 2,500; chilloes blue, 12,337; neganepauts, 4,109; niccanes large 12,015; ditto small, 1,084; ditto large red 1,000; ditto small red, 500; ditto coarse, 2,000; tapseils large, 2,000.—Company's subscription piece goods, on Wednesday 30th March next, prompt 29th July following, viz. coast callicoes, 273,008 pieces; coast prohibited, 19,224; subscription prohibited, 11,996; and further, they will give timely notice what other goods they will put up at their sales.

The merchants have lately had several meetings with the Portuguese Ambassador, relative to the trade between this country and the Brazils; and as the entire of that valuable trade must now centre in Britain, there is very little doubt of the greatest benefit arising to this country, from such an addition to our commerce, the article of cotton wool alone, exported from the Brazils to Portugal, was no less than 140,000 bags annually, and moderately valuing each bag at £15, amounts to £2,100,000 sterling! all of which it is likely must come to this country, as returns for our manufactures sent thither, which will consist of woollens of every description, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton wares, also earthen-ware, all kinds of London made jewellery, watches, sadlery, hosiery, shoes, boots, and in short every article usually exported to the West Indies.—The returns in addition to the cotton will be the valuable articles of tallow, hides, sugar, dye-wood, and precious metals, the most important of any, and perhaps in the most considerable quantities. We have every reason to expect, that no time will be lost in finally arranging this trade, which it may reasonably be expected will add considerably to the advantage of our steadfast friends the Portuguese as well as to our own.

With respect to our West India commerce, the markets for all kind of produce continues very dull; and we trust the petition of our merchants and planters, respecting this business will undergo an immediate investigation in parliament; and we doubt not they will receive all the indulgence it is possible to afford them at this particular crisis.

As to the commerce of Russia, there is no kind of doubt that the balance of trade has been always in favour of that country, and lately more than ever against us, therefore the Russians have more occasion to regret the loss of our connection, then we have to regret our dealings with them. If South America can supply us with tallow (one of the principal Russian exports) and if we can cultivate hemp at home as well as manufacture British bar iron, so as completely to answer the purposes of that imported from Russia, this, together with what Sweden can supply, may be fully enough to answer our purposes; and these articles will be paid for by the produce of British labour and ingenuity, instead of paying in gold which we usually sent to Russia for the chief of her produce. Russia consumed in comparison to what she might have done only a trifling quantity of our goods.

Although nearly 800 bags of rags have been received by the last Mediterranean fleet, still the prices of all kinds of writing and printing paper, have been considerably advanced, and the fine paper manufacturers have been under the necessity of advancing their papers according to quality from 5 to 10 per cent *ad valorem*, this took place on the 5th inst.

Our readers will have observed that America, by laying an embargo on her vessels, has greatly checked the neutral trade, and the spirit of adventure to which it gave birth. By putting her non-importation act into force, she has done all in her power to present a correspondent check to British commerce. Strange situation of things! and what no wisdom could anticipate. We trust it will not long endure, and that the issue will be both honourable and beneficial.

PRICE OF MEAT.*

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
Dec. 19	4s. 6d.	4s. 4d.	6s. 4d.	6s. 0d.	—
26	4 6	4 6	5 6	6 0	—
Jan. 2	4 4	4 6	6 6	6 0	—
9	4 6	4 10	6 6	5 4	—

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

Dec.	19	5	4	5	0	6	0	4	8	—
	26	5	4	5	0	6	0	4	8	—
Jan.	2	5	4	4	8	6	0	4	8	—
	9	4	4	4	8	6	8	5	0	—

	St. James's.* Hay.			Whitechapel.* Straw.		
Dec. 19	£6	6 0	£2	2 0	£6	0 0 £1 14 0
26	6	6 0	2	2 0	6	0 0 1 14 0
Jan. 2	5	18 0	2	0 6	5	18 0 2 0 0
9	6	6 0	2	10 0	5	18 0 2 0 0

PRICE OF HOPS.

Bags.		Pockets.	
Kent	£5 0 to £6 6	Kent	£5 0 to £7 0
Sussex	4 16 — 5 10	Sussex	5 0 — 6 0
Essex	4 16 — 5 6	Farn.	8 10 — 10 0

PRICE OF LEATHER.*

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each — — —	22d.
Dressing Hides — — — — —	17½
Crop Hides for cutting — — —	22½
Flat Ordinary — — — — —	19½
Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen, per lb.	36
Ditto, 50 to 70 — — — —	39

TALLOW,* London Average per stone of 8lb.

Soap, yellow, 86s.; mottled, 96s.; curd, 100s.
Candles, per dozen, 12s.; mould, 13s.

COALS IN THE RIVER.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Dec. 19	46s. 0d. to 49s. 0d.	53s. 0d. to 56s. 0d
26	46 0 — 49 6	53 6 — 55 6
Jan. 2	46 6 — 50 0	51 6 — 54 6
9	49 6 — 50 6	50 0 — 53 3

Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance.

PRICE OF BREAD.

	Peck Loaf.	Half Peck.	Quartern.
Dec. 19	3s. 7d.	1s. 9½d.	0s. 10½d.
26	3 7	1 9½	0 10½
Jan. 2	3 9	1 10½	0 11½
9	3 8	1 10	0 11

Those marked thus * are taken at the highest price of the market.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam —	35-7	Naples — —	42
Ditto at sight —	34-11	Genoa — —	45½
Rotterdam, c. f.	11-2	Venice, *n. C.* —	52
Hamburgh —	34-4	Lisbon — —	60
Altona — —	34-5	Oporto — —	60
Paris — —	23-6	Dublin — —	10¾
Ditto, 2 us. —	23-10	Cork — —	11¼
Bordeaux —	23-10	PRICES OF BULLION.	
Cadiz — —	39½	Portugal gold in	£ s. d.
Madrid — —	40	coin & bars, per oz.	4 0 0
Bilboa — —	39½	New dollars —	0 5 4½
Leghorn — —	49¾	Silver in bars —	0 5 9

Agio B. of Holland, 5½ per cent.

LONDON WEEKLY RETURNS OF WHEAT.

Dec. 19	8,487 quarters.	Average	65s. 6d.
26	6,494 — — — —		68 0
Jan. 2	3,710 — — — —		73 0¼
9	5,249 — — — —		69 10

FLOUR.

Dec. 19	26,398 sacks.	Average	57s. 5¼d.
26	19,097 — — — —		59 0
Jan. 2	11,645 — — — —		60 5¼
9	9,733 — — — —		59 9

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Dec.	11 o'clock Night.	Noon. 1 o'clock.	8 o'clock Morning.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hydrom.	
21	29	39	29	30,35	0	Cloudy
22	29	36	34	,22	14	Fair
23	33	35	36	,11	0	Cloudy
24	36	40	37	,12	0	Cloudy
25	37	43	46	,01	10	Cloudy
26	46	50	49	29,90	0	Small Rain
27	46	46	38	,72	6	Cloudy
28	40	46	47	,78	15	Cloudy
29	48	51	44	,37	10	Highw.&Cdy
30	47	46	36	,62	8	Fair
31	41	47	46	,45	0	Stormy
Jan.						
1	46	45	42	,21	12	Fair
2	45	42	40	,42	20	Fair
3	38	44	34	,31	15	Fair
4	33	37	44	,92	22	Fair
5	46	49	42	,67	0	Rain
6	40	49	46	30,31	21	Fair
7	46	48	49	,45	7	Cloudy
8	46	45	43	,51	0	Cloudy
9	41	45	41	,50	0	Cloudy
10	46	46	46	,30	5	Cloudy
11	46	47	40	29,92	12	Fair
12	36	39	36	,80	16	Fair
13	36	45	42	,72	18	Fair
14	46	39	34	,25	0	Stormy
15	30	35	29	30,02	21	Fair
16	26	30	28	,10	12	Foggy
17	26	34	27	,38	15	Fair
18	28	33	30	,41	10	Fair
19	35	39	37	,02	0	Cloudy
20	37	40	30	29,60	18	Fair

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in December 1808, *at the Office of Mr. Scott,* 28, *New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.*

The Staffordshire and Worcester Canal at £630 per share, including the half-yearly dividend to Christmas, of £20 clear of Property Tax.—Grand Junction, £90 to £91 ex-dividend.—Ashton and Hallam, £90 to 89.—Ellesmere, £55.—Croydon, £52 10s. to £55.—Grand Surrey, £45.—Kennet and Avon, £20 subscription, 10s. premium.—East-India Dock Stock £122 per cent.—London Dock, £110 ex-dividend.—West India Dock shut.—Imperial Assurance, £10 per cent premium.

To Bengal, Madras, or China..... 7 *gs.*
Ditto out and home.. ..... 12 *gs.*
Senegambia..... 10 *gs.*
Madeira..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Windward and Leeward Islands.... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Jamaica..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
South Whale-fishery and back..... 20 *gs.*
Un. States of America (Brit. ships) 10 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Ditto (American ships)..... 3 *gs.*
Malaga and places adjacent..... 10 *gs.* ret. 5*l.*
Salonica, Gallipoli, &c..... 20 *gs.* ret. 10*l.*
Lisbon and Oporto..... ——
Riga, Revel, Narva, or Petersburgh .. uncertain
Brazil and South America ..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Carron, Leith, Perth, and Aberdeen ..... 2 *gs.*
Glasgow..... 2 *gs.*
Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Belfast, and Londonderry..... } 2½ *gs.*
Limerick, Galway, or Sligo..... 4 *gs.* ret. 2*l.*
Portsm. Spith. Poole, or Isle of Wight.. 1½ *gs.*
Weymouth, Exeter, Dartm. or Plym..... 2 *gs.*
Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverp. Whith. . 2 *gs.*
Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull, Newcastle, &c... 1½ *gs.*
Alderney, Guernsey, or Jersey..... 2 *gs.*
Inverness, Shetland, Orkney Islands..... 1½ *gs.*
Tonningen (neutrals)..... 2 *gs.*
Gottenburg, Christiana, &c..... ——
Stockholm, &c. ..... 6 *gs.*
Musquito shore, Honduras, &c..... 10 *gs.*
Newfoundland, Coast of Labradore...6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Cape G. H. or St. Helena (Comp. ships).... 4 *gs.*
Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Waterford, or Cork..... } 1½ *gs.*
Lisbon or Oporto ..... ——
Gibraltar..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Madeira..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Jamaica or Leeward Islands..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Un. States of America (Brit. ships).. 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Ditto..... (American ships)..... 5 *gs.*

Dublin, Cork, Waterford, &c.

To London..... 1½ *gs.*
Lisbon and Oporto..... ——
United States of America (Brit. ships) 8 *gs.* ret.—
Ditto (American ships)..... 5 *gs.*
West Indies..... 6 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Liverpool or Chester ..... 20*s.*
The Baltic, to Yarmouth, Hull, &c. &c. uncertain.
Bristol, Lancast. Dublin, &c..... ditto.
Poole and *Dartm.*—*Exeter* and *Plym.* to Newfoundland..... } 6 *gs.* r. 3.
Newfoundland to Jamaica, and Leeward Islands ..... } 15 *gs.*
To Lisbon or Oporto..... ——
To any one port in the Unit. Kingdom 8 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Jamaica to the U. States of America .... 15 *gs.*
To Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland.... 12 *gs.*
To any one port in the Unit. King..... 10 *gs*
Windw. and Leew. Isl. to Un. States Am. 10 *gs.*
East Indies to London..... 12 *gs.*

Prices Current, January 20, 1808.

American pot-ash, per cwt.	£2	18	0	to £3	10	0	Logwood chips —— ton	£11	10	0 to £12	15	0
Ditto pearl	3	0	0	3	15	0	Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.	4	18	0 5	5	0
Barilla	2	9	0	3	3	0	Mahogany —— ft.	0	1	5 0	2	4
Brandy, Coniac .... gal.	1	1	0	1	2	0	Oak plank, Dantz. —last	11	0	0 12	0	0
Ditto Spanish.....	0	19	0	1	0	0	Ditto American——		none		—	
Camphire, refined .. lb.	0	4	3	0	4	6	Oil, Lucca,—25 gal. jar	17	10	0 17	15	0
Ditto unrefined cwt.	17	10	0	20	0	0	Ditto spermaceti —ton	87	0	0 90	0	0
Cochineal, garbled .. lb.	1	0	0	1	12	0	Ditto whale ——	22	0	0 23	0	0
Ditto East-India	0	2	6	0	5	3	Ditto Florence, ½ chest	3	3	0 3	5	0
Coffee, fine ..... cwt.	5	10	0	6	0	0	Pitch, Stockholm —cwt.	0	17	0 0	18	0
Ditto ordinary	3	10	0	4	10	0	Quicksilver ——lb.	0	3	9 0	3	10
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	1	8½	0	1	11	Raisins, bloom ——cwt.	5	15	0 8	0	0
Ditto Jamaica ..	0	1	4½	0	1	7	Rice, Carolina ——	1	10	0 2	4	0
Ditto Smyrna ...	0	1	2	0	1	5	Ditto East-India ——		none		—	
Ditto East-India	0	1	3	0	1	4	Rum, Jamaica ——gal.	0	3	4 0	4	3
Currants, Zant.... cwt.	4	7	0	4	10	0	Ditto Leeward I. ——	0	2	6 0	3	5
Deals, Dantz .... piece	2	4	0	2	7	0	Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	2	8	0 2	12	0
Ditto Petersburgh..H. } Ditto Stockholm.... }	25	0	0	29	10	0	Shellack——	5	5	0 10	0	0
Elephants' Teeth	30	10	0	34	0	0	Silk, thrown, Italian—lb.	1	14	0 2	19	0
—— Scrivell	18	0	0	24	10	0	Silk, raw, Ditto ——	0	17	0 1	13	6
Flax, Riga.....ton		uncertain					Ditto China——	1	8	0 1	10	6
Ditto Petersburgh....		uncertain					Ditto Beng. novi	0	16	0 1	6	0
Galls, Turkey .... cwt.	4	16	0	7	0	0	Ditto Organzine	1	9	0 1	17	0
Geneva, Hollands.. gal.	1	2	0	1	3	6	Tallow, English ——cwt.	3	12	0	—	
Ditto English	0	8	3	0	12	0	Ditto Russia, white —	3	10	0	—	
Gum Arabic, Turkey cwt.	6	0	0	11	15	0	Ditto——, yellow —	3	13	0	—	
Ditto Sandrach ..	6	5	0	8	12	0	Tar, Stockholm ——bar.	1	15	0	1 17	0
Ditto Tragacanth	25	10	0	28	0	0	Tin in blocks ——cwt.	6	6	0	—	
Ditto Seneca	4	15	0	5	15	0	Tobacco, Maryl. ——lb.	0	0	5	0 1	1
Hemp, Riga.....ton	75	0	0	——			Ditto Virginia——	0	0	4½	0 0	10
Ditto Petersburgh	75	0	0	——			Wax, Guinea ——cwt.	9	9	0 11	6	0
Indigo, Caracca .... lb.	0	9	6	0	11	3	Whale-fins ——ton	30	10	0 32	0	0
Ditto East-India	0	3	0	0	12	0	Wine, Red port —pipe	75	0	0 105	0	0
Iron, British, bars, tons	15	0	0	16	0	0	Ditto Lisbon ——	85	0	0 95	0	0
Ditto Swedish	25	0	0	26	0	0	Ditto Madeira ——	84	0	0 120	0	0
Ditto Norway	24	0	0	25	0	0	Ditto Vidonia ——	70	0	0 85	0	0
Ditto Archangel.....	25	0	0	26	0	0	Ditto Calcavella ——	90	0	0 100	0	0
Lead in pigs——fod.	30	0	0	——			Ditto Sherry — butt	80	0	0 98	0	0
Ditto red —— ton	28	0	0	——			Ditto Mountain ——	70	0	0 80	0	0
Ditto white——	48	0	0	——			Ditto Claret——hogs.	44	0	0 95	0	0

STATE OF THE ROYAL NAVY, JANUARY, 1808.——Grand Total, 1100.

	Of the line.	50 to 44 guns.	Frigates.	Sloops.	Gun-brigs.	Total.
In Commission.....	144	20	178	226	227	705
Building	47	0	18	24	10	99
In Ordinary	62	9	65	50	21	207

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th DECEMBER, 1807, to 20th JANUARY, 1808.

	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Consols.	4 p. Cons. 1780.	3 per Cent. Def.	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Consol. Short Anns.	5 p. Cent. 1797.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuit.	New Ditto.	Navy and Vict. Bills.	3d. Exched. Bills.	3½ d. Ditto.	Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 p. Cent.
																						£. s. d.			
Dec. 21	224½	63½	—	81⅛			17⅞			1¼ P					par						P		64⅜		
22	224½	63	—	80¾			17⅞			1¼ P	62⅝				1D						P		64⅝		
23	224½	63½	—	80½			17⅞			1¼ P					par						P		64⅝		
24	—																								
25	—																								
26	—																								
28	—																								
29	224½	63⅝	—	80½			17⅞			1⅛ P	62⅛				12D						P		64⅛		
30	224½	63⅝	—	80¾			17⅞			1⅛ P	62¼				2D						P		64¼		
31	—	63	—	80¾			—			1⅛ P	—				12D						P		64¼		
Jan. 1	—																								
2	—	63⅝	—	80½			18			1½ P	62¼				23D						P		64⅜		
4	—	63⅝	—	80⅝			17⅞			1½ P	62¼				—						P		64⅜		
5	225	63¼	—	80⅝			17⅞			—	—				par						P		64⅜		
6	225	63¼	—	80⅝			17⅞			—	—				1D						P		64⅜		
7	224½	63¼	—	81⅛			18			2 P	62⅜				1D						P		64⅜		
8	225½	63⅜	62⅜	81⅛		95¼	18			2¼ P	63				par						P		64⅜		
9	—	63⅜	63⅛	81⅜		95⅞	18⅛			2¼ P	63¼		173¾		par						P		64⅜		
11	225⅜	63⅜	63⅛	81⅜		96¼	—			2¼ P	63½				1D						P		64⅜		
12	225⅜	63⅜	63⅛	81⅜		96¼	18			2⅝ P	63				1D						P		64⅜		
13	—	63⅜	63⅛	81⅜		96¼	18			2¼ P	63⅛				1D						P		64⅜		
14	225⅜	63⅜	63⅛	81⅜		96¼	18			2¼ P	—				1D						P		64⅜		
15	226	63⅜	63⅛	81⅜		96¼	18			2¼ P	—				1D						P		64⅜		
16	226	63⅞	63⅛	81⅜		96¼	18			2¼ P	63				1D						P		64⅜		
18	—	—	—	—		—	—			—	—				1D						P		—		
19	226½	63⅞	63⅛	82		96⅛	18			—	63				1D						P		64⅜		
20	226½	63⅞	63⅛	82⅞		96⅛	18			—	63⅛				par						P		64⅜		